

Development of Latent Water Power Vital to Preparedness for Defense, Says Secretary Lane

Head of Interior Department Explains Why He Considers Fifty Year Provision in Franchise Vital to the Welfare of the Country.

By Franklin K. Lane.
Secretary of the Interior.

Written especially for the Post-Dispatch and New York World.

WATER power is the most valuable natural resource—one might almost say the greatest potential asset—of the United States. Its future is unknown. It is incalculable, because water power is the one natural resource that is inexhaustible; it replaces itself, which coal and oil do not, and it can be transported at slight expense and for long distances.

Water power can do more than any one thing to lower the cost and raise the standard of living; it is the root of agricultural wealth; it is the key to the industrial life of the future; it is essential to our national defense. The policy of the government toward water power is a matter that affects the welfare of every man, woman and child in the United States and in which every citizen should take an interest. Few people realize how vital water power is to our national defense. The United States is going to prepare itself to protect democracy against any enemy that may assail it. We have here in this country a kind of government that we believe in; a kind of government that will make a higher class of man than has yet been produced and if it be necessary we will fight for the opportunity of that theory.

THIS war has proved that one of the essential things is preparedness, to have the necessary resources, to have the chemicals, the minerals, the metals, the benzol, which is the foundation of high explosives; the copper, which is indispensable for the casing of shells and for the manufacture of ammunition; the gasoline that flies the airplanes and runs the submarine and without which the entire automobile transport of arms would break down.

Now there is no country in the world that is as rich in natural resources as the United States and no country that can prepare itself for self-defense so easily or so quickly, and no country that, having girded up its loins for the fight, can be as formidable as the United States. Just let us see what we really have got and what we really could do if we were attacked, and then what we lack.

What We Have.

We have in the United States every mineral that is needed for the production of high explosives—not in warehouses, but in our own soil. This continent of ours is the greatest reservoir of the nations. They have drawn on us for years for their raw material. If the United States were locked up tomorrow and shut off completely from the rest of the world, we could not only raise an army of 12,000,000 men, but we could fashion rifles and cartridges and machine guns; we could make great cannon and explosive shells; we could manufacture automobiles for their transportation and supply them with our own gasoline; we could manufacture airplanes and supply them with our gasoline; we could manufacture submarines and supply them with our own gasoline and equip them with our own electric batteries; we could supply everything from the smallest detail of the uniform to the most elaborate trench-digging machines, and if our foes resorted to unfair or inhumane methods we could make out-of-pocket fire projectors and poisonous gases and then go him one better by introducing electricity as an irresistible weapon of offense.

You see we have not only the raw materials, but also the inventive genius and the constructive ability to put them to the best use. I could take you downstairs in the patent office and show you original patents for every engine of destruction with which Europe is carrying on this war. I could show you inventions that have made possible the dreadnought, the airship, the submarine, the rapid-fire guns, the liquid-fire projectors and the poisonous gases which go to make up the equipment of the great armies of Europe.

Our One Vital Need.

BUT there is one thing that the United States lacks and that is nitrates—and nitrates we must have. So far, almost the entire supply of the world has come from South America, most of it from Chile. Nitrates we must have because they are essential to the production of modern high explosives and essential to scientific agriculture. Now, Germany also lacked nitrates, but she recognized her deficiency in that respect some years ago. What did Germany do? Her military experts combed the whole world till they discovered a process, invented in Sweden, by which it is possible to draw nitrates from the air and deposit it in lime and ship it about with as little trouble as if it were bricks.

Water power and air and time were

Noted British General Defends England Against Charge of Not Doing Her Share in This War

HER SMALL ARMY HAS BEEN BIG HELP; HER FLEET SUPREME

By JAMES M. TUOHY,
London Correspondent of the Post-
Dispatch.

LONDON, Aug. 14.

GEN. SIR NEVILLE LYTTLETON, one of England's greatest military commanders, received me in the Governor's House, at the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, to give to the Post-Dispatch his views on what Great Britain has done in the war.

The General, who is in his seventieth year, displays the activity and energy of a man of 50, his tall, spare figure being perfectly erect and his close curly hair only an iron gray. The Lyttletons have been noted for their personal charm and the General possesses it in full measure, together with a soldierly directness that reveals the man of action.

The first question I put to Gen. Lyttleton was: "It is being urged in some quarters here and repeated in neutral countries that Great Britain has in some way fallen short of what she could and should have done in her support of her allies. Do you consider that such allegations are justified?" Gen. Lyttleton said:

"Such a charge appears to me to be unjust and unfounded. The French Government has more than once acknowledged the great value of the services we have rendered them, both by sea and land. By the exercise of our sea powers we have kept the seas open for their trade, and, more than that, we have protected their shores from invasion.

"It is true that at the outset of the war we only sent out a very small force compared with the continental armies, but the French were well aware of our limitations, and there is reason to believe that they would have been satisfied with a much smaller force than we actually provided. But, small as it was, it is difficult to overrate the services rendered by our army.

"The violation of Belgian territory by the Germans enabled them to outflank the allied left and to bring an overwhelmingly superior force to bear on the British contingent which held that portion of the line. Although, numerically speaking, not formidable in fighting power, it is doubtful if a finer army than the British expeditionary force ever took the field.

British Soldiers Trained Longer.

THE British army has an immense advantage over others in that their men serve seven years with the colors, continental armies only two, and it appears to me that the escape of our vastly outnumbered army was mainly due to this longer training and especially to the surprising accuracy of their rifle fire.

"It is said that the Germans have compared the fire of our infantry to that of a machine gun in its rapidity and intensity. However this may be, our men in this terrible retreat managed to preserve their cohesion and were enabled to exact a heavy toll from their pursuers.

"Not only this, but in spite of the very trying ordeal through which they had passed, the British army turned on the enemy like bulldogs, the pursuers became pursued and were chased back from the neighborhood of Paris to the Aisne, losing very heavily during the process. Of course, all this offensive movement was carried out by the combined armies of the two allies, the British share at first being highly successful on the German right wing, which they drove before them till brought up by the Aisne."

"What would have been the position in France," I asked, "if the British expeditionary force had not been sent over, and if the British fleet had not driven the Germans into the shelter of its naval base?" The General replied:

"In that event the Germans would have penetrated as far as Paris, and, judging from what happened at Liege, Namur and Antwerp, it would have gone hard with Paris to withstand the German heavy siege guns. Nevertheless, even if the worst had happened and Paris had fallen, I don't believe for a moment that the French would have given in, but such an event would have exercised a very damaging effect upon the whole position. The presence of the British expeditionary force had a great deal to do with averting such a disaster.

If Britain Had Been Neutral.

It is only possible to express a very general opinion as to what would have happened if Great Britain had stood neutral. It is obvious that it would depend mainly on whether the French could have held the German fleet in check. If not, and if the Germans secured command of the English Channel and the Bay of Biscay, they would have been able to land subsidiary forces at places along the coast and attack France at several points simultaneously."

My next question was:

"What was the number of men that Great Britain, in her convention with France, had stipulated to land in France?"

"I do not know," the General said, "that there was any stipulation as to the number, but the expeditionary force—Lord Haldane's creation—for any purpose for which it was required, was about 165,000 strong and it was to be maintained at this figure by drafts to make good casualties as they arose."

"Also, I have no accurate knowledge as to how large a force we have in France, but it is by far the largest army we have ever put in the field.



GEN. SIR NEVILLE LYTTLETON...

GEN. SIR NEVILLE LYTTLETON, G.C.B., one of the most distinguished and experienced of living British Generals, has filled all the most important posts in the army and has seen active service in most parts of the British Empire. His record includes the Egyptian campaign 1882, where he was promoted and decorated, and the Nile expedition under Kitchener in 1898, where he was in command of a brigade, and promoted to Major-General. He also had a high command in the South African War and was promoted to Lieutenant-General.

He was commander in chief in South Africa for two years, was chief of the General Staff and first military member of the army council from 1904 to 1908, and was Commander in Chief of the forces in Ireland until 1912, when he succeeded Field Marshal Sir George White in the dignified and coveted post of Governor of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, which he still occupies.

Inez Milholland Finds D'Annunzio, Italy's Idol, 'Timid, Naive, Childlike'

Famous Poet Tells Her That for 30 Years He Has Preached War as the Only Means of Regenerating the Spirit of His People, and Reviving the Glories, the Greatness and Unity of the Past.

By Inez Milholland Boissevain.

(Copyright, 1915.)

ROME, July 25.

TOME, D'Annunzio, at the zenith of his power, appears a tragic figure. His public conduct appears bombastic and ignoble.

So it was with a mixture of feelings that I approached him: with the reverence of many years and contempt born in the last few months.

I find him amazing, unlike anything I expected. Instead of a cynic, I see a man of the utmost capacity for faith; instead of an aggressive, I see a man of timidity and gentleness and of profound sensibilities; honest, naive, spontaneous, childlike—that is my impression of D'Annunzio. I would trust him absolutely and trust him to act with tenderness, wisdom and consideration. Generous he is and courageous, with a courage of perfect emotional sincerity. Had his inchoate dual development kept pace with his imagination, he might have been a giant among men.

His point of view is so antipathetic to me that I hardly trusted myself to reproduce it. I asked him, therefore, after an interview of three hours, to express himself in his own words and imagery, for a part of his witchery lies in his words, which are sheer music.

This is his statement—and his explanation. He told me that for 30 years he has preached war as the means of regenerating the spirit of his people and saving the glories, the greatness and the unity of the past. That is the trouble. He is steeped in the spirit of the past—surrounded with antiquities and dead things; enfolded in mysticism and a numbing belief in fatality. He believes that he is about to die, and that the future of his people and his world holds nothing for him.

His Return Triumphant.

FTER many days and many years of waiting I met Gabriele D'Annunzio. The meeting was a source of keenest pleasure to me. For years I had looked upon him as a sort of expert in human pie will not take instruction from souls, and at this time in his nation's history I had expected from him a searching critical analysis of the motives that operate on masses of men in time of war, and the psychological analysis of the thing called patriotism. That and, perhaps, a vision of a nobler destiny for a nation than any that may be brought to her by war.

Instead, I heard that D'Annunzio had been sent for by certain statesmen in Italy to fan into flames the popular zeal for that she might touch his hand.

GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO.

fan into flames the popular zeal for that she might touch his hand. She was about to kneel and kiss his hand, and whose collapse spelled it when her mother intervened. The family had just said goodbye to D'Annunzio and the magic of a son and brother who had gone to the war. The mother snatched the girl away and abused her vehemently. Then she turned to D'Annunzio: "How dare you receive homage from one whose brother you have sent to die? It is you we must thank for the devastation of our country. You are not fit to live."

Here what D'Annunzio says: "There is in all human history a law of blood—inexorable, inevitable. All truth to be fruitful should be written with blood, all unity to be lasting must be cemented with blood. We Latins cannot forget that Roma, purified, arose from the red furrow of murder with her doors the color of the skies."

"Our war is just, if our war is holy, it is because the morrow will celebrate the real birth of the nation of the Mediterranean in fresh blood. Great Italy will be born from the mystic furrow, according to the living law of Rome, recognized as living not only in brute force, but in spirit."

Italy's Hour to Suffer.

UNTIL the eve of the war the old corrupt advisers persuaded the Italian people that they should not seek glory in conquest, but in acquisition. They tried to subordinate all moral values to temporary and immediate interests. It has been my pride and joy to establish in the conscience of the people this truth—that the nation is in fact a spiritual nature and that the idea of sacrifice is at the root of this very spirituality.

"We know today, after four weeks of war, what manner of individual excels in the nation, and through D'Annunzio starts out handicapped

Continued on Page Eight.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

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THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM.

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare, never be satisfied with merely printing news, always be practically independent, never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

April 10, 1907.

Post-Dispatch

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FOUR SUNDAY Newspapers
in the UNITED STATES

AN EFFICIENT CITIZEN SOLDIERY.

The public-spirited citizens of St. Louis have contributed nearly \$200,000 for the erection and maintenance of armories to house the National Guard located in the city. While the armories are not finished they will answer the purpose for which erected. From 1882 to 1886, citizens donated 26 cents per man for each drill they attended.

It is as much the interest of every citizen to have an efficient National Guard as it is to have an efficient fire and police department.

Members of the guard obligate themselves to devote one night a week to prepare themselves to intelligently respond to a call to duty. There is some expense connected with being a member, viz: fare, laundry or uniform, etc.

If the employers of young men would encourage, say one out of every 25 of their men to enroll in the guard, in consideration of such training, would pay them 25 cents per week additional, provided they attended drill during that week, and would grant them permission to attend the summer camp of instruction, the guard would rapidly fill its ranks with desirable men. The military training would strengthen the men and make them better citizens. Our city would then be doing its share towards the forming of an efficient national reserve, as well as a trained and stable organization that could be used in the State in any emergency.

The moral support thereby given, as well as the 25 cents per drill to cover expenses, would vastly benefit the guard. Is this too much to ask? Would not the merchants be performing a patriotic act if this would be a benefit from every point of view?

The War Department is ready and willing to do everything possible to create an adequate and efficient reserve force. This can be done if the citizens will co-operate. If such a force cannot be raised and maintained, then, resources must be had to a large addition to the standing army. Such an augmentation means a vast increase in cost to the nation, but the citizens from civil pursuits of approximately 600,000 men will become consumers and not producers of wealth. Each man in the regular army costs the taxpayers approximately \$1800 per year and produces nothing; whereas, the guardian costs not more than \$50 per year and is a producer all the time.

The army we must have as a nucleus for a national defense force and as a training school for officers of the higher commanding grades. The National Guard, or some such force, we must have as an auxiliary force to form the first line of defense and as a training school for officers for the additional volunteer force that may be needed.

Which is the better, a regular army of 100,000, an efficient national reserve (the present National Guard, or some similar kind of an organization) of 500,000, or a standing army of from 200,000 to 300,000?

The question must be decided by the voters and taxpayers; it is "up" to them.

F. M. RUMBOLD,

Captain Battery A. N. G. M.

Are We "Easy"?

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:
I beg to call your attention to the following head line in a very recent edition of the Post-Dispatch:

ST. LOUIS FIRM TURNS DOWN \$2000 A DAY
MUNITION ORDER.

An interesting feature of the present European war is to note its broadening influence on the minds of our people. This is apparent, not only from an educational, but from an ethical standpoint.

Old atlases have been resurrected from deserted corners to be fingered over in following the different armies, till countries that were merely names before have grown to a something palpable. Customs and habits of peoples previously unknown, have been investigated and studied, so that the stranger of yesterday has become the acquaintance of today.

The various colored "papers" of the different countries have been pondered over in an endeavor to place the gulf where it belongs, while articles on international law are read by all.

The entire trend is one toward education of both in the acquiring of knowledge and in the exercise of the mind. Research, investigation and reasoning seem to have combined in order to solve the two momentous questions, who started it? and who will win?

That fatuous arguments are indulged in, the result of prejudice and ignorance, is but natural. "Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

The fact still remains, the average American is a bigger, broader-minded and better informed

THE CHILDREN VS. GORDON.

The petition filed in the Supreme Court in the name of Superintendent of Public Schools Gass simply asks that the amount of the State school fund shall be determined just as it has always been customary to determine it.

Defenders of the attack on the schools are not now asking that any additions shall be made to the fund. They will be content if desperate politicians are compelled to keep their hands off the money and nothing is abstracted in pursuing the established methods of computation. Aside from revealing the attitude of the State's legal department toward the suit, Assistant Attorney-General Rutherford's suggestion that a demand also be made for third of various fees and taxes whose disposition the Legislature has specifically provided for was inspired by no love for the schools and might have jeopardized the case.

A single, simple issue is presented to the court. This is as to the definition of the word "ordinary" in the act devoting a third of all ordinary revenue to the schools.

In jurisprudence, as in lexicography, usage is the determining factor in definition. If, for a quarter of a century or more, receipts from the oil, the beer, the grain inspection service had not been included as a part of the "ordinary" revenue of which the schools are entitled to one-third, an effort now to have them included would rest on a very slender basis in fact and law.

But the reverse has been true. For years the receipts from these sources have been classified as "ordinary" revenue and the schools have been given one-third of them.

Had the question been raised in the first year of the collection of these fees, manifestly the case of Attorney A. T. Dunn, acting for Mr. Gass, might have a different basis in merit. But the classification is of long standing. The Legislature has provided no disposition for these receipts other than their incorporation in the "ordinary" revenues. The question of legislative intent accordingly enters.

Session after session has met and adjourned since the classification was originally made and the definition has been indorsed by being acquiesced in. With full knowledge that these fees would be included in the "ordinary" revenues, the legislators biennially have passed bills appropriating one-third of such revenues to the schools.

Properly presented to the court, the ex parte showing in behalf of Mr. Gass in the case of the Children of Missouri vs. Gordon can be made a powerful refutation of the political ring's selfish contention founded on fiscal expediency instead of law.

The Guggenheims have been forced to surrender 3476 acres of valuable coal land in Colorado and pay the Government \$112,765 for coal mined on land under a false entry. Yes, things have changed considerably since Mr. Ballinger's time.

MORAL TRAINING.

Morality is not inborn in man, but must be acquired; for nature is not moral.

Reason is not an efficient anchor for it, as sophistry will never fail to lift it. Mental brilliancy not infrequently peeps through prison bars.

Law and the fear of it are overwhelmed by passion, because it is a mere cloak, while passion is self. Law, moreover, is a distant contingency that might be circumvented, whereas passion is urgently present.

Only the habit of morality, profoundly imbedded in the fibres of the animal (not the rational) nature—the moral "instinct" as it were—will promise a safe foundation.

A HUMORIST'S SECRET PASSION.

Men's double lives are too often shown up by death, and the obituary of a late lamented humorist discloses the awful fact that he was a professed student of the tariff.

Morals have a direct relation to social intercourse—the juxtaposition with other units in the malestrom of life. Unrelated personal morality is inchoate, and purely theoretical. Selfishness, and the bent towards satiating personal appetites at the expense of the rights and even the pleasure of those surrounding us, is therefore the antithesis to morality.

On these premises moral training must begin in the cradle, persist in adolescence and find confirming practice in adult life.

As intelligence gradually peeps from behind the mere animal folds, no labor must be spared to impress this principle of self-repression in favor of the rights and sensibilities of others. The motive of personal probity, self respect, the control of appetite, submission to authority and adaptation to circumstances form a remunerative object matter for continued effort.

But remember that the human species without passions is like a bird without wings. Passions must be directed, not extirpated. Shape pride into self-respect, envy into emulation, discontent into ambition, self-will and obstinacy into firmness of purpose and stability of endeavor, timidity into reserve and sanguine ebullition into merry sunshine.

If the Mexicans tear off a strip of Texas it will likely be the strip with the seven breweries on it, and this will dispose of Texas' alleged brewery trust.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

The "Society for the Advancement of Germanic Culture" (our *Foerderer Deutsch-voelkischer Kultur*), at a recent meeting in Hamburg, Dr. Ernst Wachler-Weimar presiding, discussed in detail, and in the light of present history, "The German Religion of the Future."

The Reichenberg Monthly, the official organ of the society, gives the following tentative program for the new religion:

1. International religion must be abolished, and in its stead a national German religion must be inaugurated.

2. The body of that religion must be drawn from the traditions indigenous to Germanism.

3. The important archives, documents, testimony and works of the German people should form its fundamentals.

4. Its kernel is contained in Goethe's view of world and life (*Welt und Lebensanschauung*).

5. This religion forms, with science, morality, justice, "Mythos," poetry and art, a congenial unit.

6. This religion, in accord with the world and enjoying life, shall not be shackled by upholding dogmas of a stiff priesthood, but must be absolutely free.

7. It must be limited by the present or post-bellum boundaries in which the German nation is in control, and will categorically decline to evangelize foreign nations.

8. Its written law and authority must be no other than the documents referred to in No. 5.

man today than he was a year ago. And he knows more about his own country's relations with the rest of the world.

This would have been a great year for Nebuchadnezzar. The grazing was never so good.

CHANT OF HATE.

It is gratifying to read the firm stand taken by the German press to put a quietus on the "Chant of Hate."

Though Herr Lissauer, the author, in the excitement of the moment was decorated by the Emperor with the order of the Red Eagle, matured thought has convinced the more sober-minded people it was a mistake, and a strong effort is afoot to prevent its perpetuation by being placed in books, particularly those intended for the schools and might have jeopardized the case.

The war has engendered bitterness enough without vicious effusions of this kind which pander to the tastes of the mob. It is not the brave men in the trenches, but those furthest away who deal most in calumny. To nourish the youth of the country on feelings of passionate hatred would dwarf their natures and breed dire consequences for the future. In fact, it is as harmful in war as in peace.

The war must some day end and, in the general course of affairs, both commercial and social intercourse will be resumed between the warring nations. If that peace the whole world is looking forward to with longing eyes is to be a lasting one, Herr Lissauer's poem and other similar effusions of "hate" must be forgotten.

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Properly presented to the court, the ex parte showing in behalf of Mr. Gass in the case of the Children of Missouri vs. Gordon can be made a powerful refutation of the political ring's selfish contention founded on fiscal expediency instead of law.

The foreigner has not dumped his American securities on the market, as was prophesied at the opening of the war. On the contrary, finding this the only great nation at peace, he has been inclined to purchase. Foreign reserves, instead of being withdrawn, have been increased, it being convenient to keep money in the only country capable of supplying them with materials. Our balance of trade with Europe exceeds a billion dollars for the past year.

In fact, all the predictions appear to have worked by opposites. Our only alarm now is not how we will pay our obligations to Europe, but how Europe will pay hers to us.

During the last 12 months we have grown from financial adolescence to manhood, or at least to its full realization. In the same period the financial map of the world has changed and New York, not London, is now capital.

More zinc discoveries in Missouri. This means gold for Missourians.

LAURENCE BECK.

ALL ABOARD!

With a crop of nearly a billion bushels of wheat, according to Government report, with three billion bushels of corn and other crops in like proportion almost assured, the time has arrived for the pessimist to mount the good old coach "Prosperity" or be run over by it.

A year of financial alarm, caused by the ominous predictions of our leading bankers, has passed. We awake to the realization that all the bug-a-boos so fearfully depicted were but chimeras.

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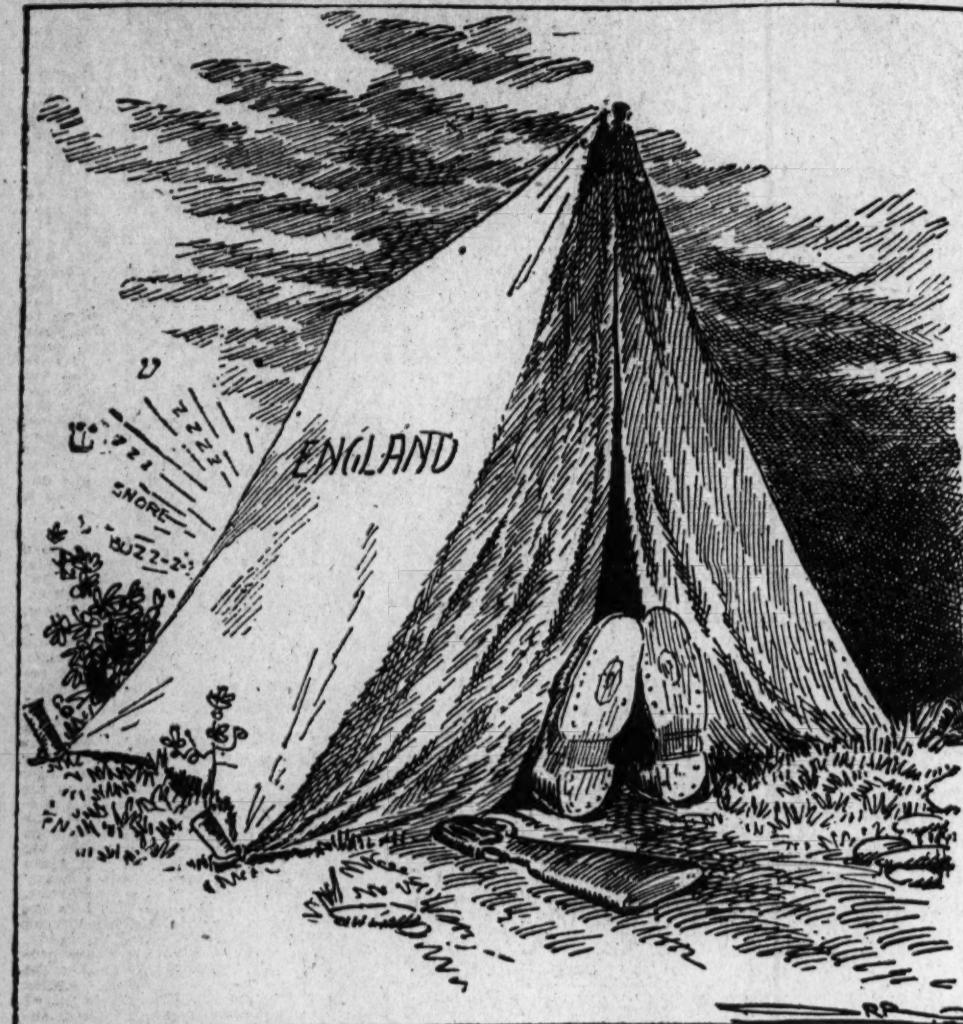
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THE MIRROR of PUBLIC OPINION

A DIGEST OF THE BEST EDITORIAL COMMENT AND INFORMATION ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS PREPARED ESPECIALLY FOR THE READERS OF THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH.



"LET FRANCE AND RUSSIA DO IT."

—From the Nashville Tennessean.

Unmistakably the Warsaw campaign is chargeable to British failure. The disastrous consequences have been the recent triumphs of the Germans in Poland and the continued occupation of France and Belgium by the invader.—The New Republic.

Warsaw's Fall and the Peace Offer

TEMPTING RUSSIA.

New York Globe: Revival of rumors that Emperor William has been offering peace to Russia will occasion no surprise. The moment is well chosen for ready circulation of gossip of that sort. It is easily believed. In the German view Russia has much to preserve by quitting and no reasonable expectation of advantage from holding out. Why should she not leave her allies in the lurch and lick her wounds in peace? Germany's interest also is served by keeping alive talk of a break in the entente. No one can say what the unengaged Balkan states will do ultimately, and suggestions that Russia is tiring are calculated to influence the somewhat susceptible statesmen of these countries more surely than news of rear-guard actions that mark retreats by Russian armies.

THE LAST PEACE RUMORS.

New York Post: Regarding such approaches to Russia, two things are to be said. They are a singular retreat from the anti-Russian fury of the German press at the beginning of the war. Then we heard of nothing but the barbarian hordes bent on spreading the Asiatic Kultur over all Europe. The specter of Slav domination was used to affright the world, while justifying Germany. There could be no security for the civilization of Western Europe till the Muscovite power was forever broken. Pages could be filled with the outrages of this kind then so common and so shrill in Germany.

PEACE OVERTURES TO RUSSIA.

Philadelphia Press: The terms alleged to have been offered to Russia are liberal, indeed, as coming from the victor. Germany was to retain Western Poland, while Russia was to have received Galicia in exchange. There was no mention of a war indemnity or the grant of special privileges. From this offer it may be inferred that had Russia shown a disposition to dicker she could have made peace on the basis of a return to the status quo. The Kaiser would probably be willing to return all the conquered territory, waive indemnity and even pay a little to boot could secure peace with Russia and complete freedom to turn his full strength and attention to the enemy on the western frontier. Russia, however, is no more disposed to talk peace now than when the first offer came. Instead of thinking of peace she is preparing to fight harder than ever. Her factories are being organized and worked to their fullest capacity; her agents are making large purchases of munitions and supplies abroad; her leaders are spurring on the people to fresh and greater sacrifices. The loss of Warsaw and Poland is far from bringing her to her knees.

GERMANS' BRILLIANT CAMPAIGN.

Indianapolis News: With the capture of Warsaw the Germans have reached the end of the first stage of a very remarkable campaign—probably the most remarkable of the present war. In discussing it several weeks ago the military expert of the London Times said that it is "the most aspiring and some ways the most brilliant piece of strategy the war has produced." The chief credit is due to Gen. Erick von Falkenhayn, chief of the German staff. In only a little more than three months the whole of Galicia has been recaptured from the Russians, who had got almost to the German frontier, and had penetrated the Carpathian passes. For a time it looked as though Hungary was certain to be overrun by the Czar's troops. Now practically the whole of Poland is in control of the Germans. It has been a great campaign, admirably planned and most brilliantly executed. At the same time the Germans, with perhaps not more than one-half



FOILED.

—May in the Detroit Times.

These are the foundations that America's fertile soil, the industry of American farmers and the blessings of Divine Providence have built for our prosperity in a year when all the great nations of Europe are at war.—Chicago Herald.

Ten Billions in Crops; Prosperity Here

SOUND, SAFE, LARGE AND PROFITABLE BUSINESS.

Cincinnati Inquirer: When the primary basis of sound and large business is sought and found it always proves to be the purchasing power of the masses of the people.

When there is at one and the same time an increase in the purchasing power of the agriculturists through large demands for their products at high prices, or even moderate prices, and in the purchasing power of skilled and unskilled labor through steady employment at fair wages, then there is no doubt of the prosperity of the country, and both labor and capital will be contributing to and profiting by such prosperity.

The United States is in that position today, and conditions now point with all the certainty that can pertain to any affairs of this mundane sphere to a long-continued era of prosperity throughout the country.

Orders from Great Britain, France and Russia after the war will still come in great numbers, and for great quantities of commodities, to this

They will come not only for war materials, but for many classes of materials utilized in peace, for the last 12 months have demonstrated to the world the ability of our country to supply quickly and satisfactorily, the needs of the world.

Our Government guarantee of peace in Mexico will attract hundreds of thousands of immigrants from war-stricken, tax-ridden Europe, while it will cause millions of dollars in capital from all other countries to go there to reap the rich rewards it can secure under assured permanent peace, law and order.

Upon every side there are found most favorable conditions for the foreign and domestic business of the United States, and our manufacturers, our merchants, our transportation lines have the brightest prospects for immediate large and profitable transactions.

BUSINESS AND THE OUTLOOK.

Philadelphia Record: Reports on July business received by the Federal Reserve Board indicate that general conditions are gradually improving in nearly all parts of the country. Manufacturing lines are doing well, except in certain sections where there is a feeling of uncertainty growing out of the war.

Five barometers of trade four give clear evidence of prosperity, or close approach to it. The only one about which there is doubt is railroad earnings, and they are improving. The weekly reports continue to show a substantial decrease

from last year, but these reports, from only about a third of the mileage, have all along been less favorable than the monthly reports, which cover the whole mileage. This fact makes it probable that when we get the full returns for June and July we shall find that the railroads are earning more than a year ago.

Bank clearings last week were more than 13 per cent better than the previous week and 34.6 per cent better, in the Commercial and Financial Chronicle's tables, than last year. The steel business is running at or near full capacity, with prices advancing. Pig iron production is at the highest point for at least two years.

THE SOUTH, TOO, SHARES.

Philadelphia Press: Large crops of grain insure prosperity for the West. In the East there is activity in industrial establishments, brought about by the orders for many millions of dollars' worth of munitions placed at the belligerent European nations. The only section which has been backward has been the South, which, with a moderate cotton crop that is quite sure of a good market at paying prices and with increased riches due to a larger crop of grain, is destined to share in the good times enjoyed by other sections of the United States.

EXCUSES 1914 RECORD.

Baltimore Sun: It was indicated in the final estimates of 1914, the farm products of the country last year represented a money value of \$10,000,000,000, there may be nearly a billion-dollar raise, or \$11,000,000,000 valuation, put upon the farm yield this year. It will depend, however, upon the price range at which grains are marketed. It is highly probable that the price range of wheat will continue to be above the dollar mark, but it is hardly to be expected that the bread cereal will touch the high price record that was reached last January.

A WORLD'S RECORD.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: The favorable balance of \$24,000,000 for single week is simply an incident in the extraordinary expansion of the American export trade. The figures setting forth the foreign trade of the United States have reached a point beyond ordinary comprehension.

INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION.

New York Globe: An antidote to the feeling of insecurity with which the year of war and disillusion has affected many in this country is the report of the Department of Agriculture.

The annual crop report is a perpetual "declaration of independence."

STILL A BULL MOOSE.

Philadelphia Inquirer: Back from San Francisco has come, Teddy the Terrible. On his return to Oyster Bay he announced that this year he would register as a Progressive. But at the same time Mr. Roosevelt holds no resentment whatever against Progressives who are turning Republicans again. "I am sure," he said, "that they are acting conscientiously in the step they now take." Next year's presidential struggle is not at all likely to be influenced by the sort of hysterical politics that turned the country upside down three years ago. Victor Murdock to the contrary notwithstanding. This official spokesman for what is left of the Progressives is sure that the Republican party is reactionary. If he means by that it intends in the coming presidential campaign to reject the theoretical and plant itself squarely on the practical, he is not far from right.

NOTHING TO GAIN NOW.

Washington Post: Conclusive evidence is now furnished that Col. Roosevelt will decline to make a last stand for the Bull Moose in the State election to be held in New York in November. He will place himself nominally on record as a Progressive. But that is all. The great mass of the Progressives, who have returned to the Republican fold, have his blessing and his good will. Manifestly nothing could have been gained by Col. Roosevelt were he to return to the Republican party himself at this time. Whatever fear he might put into the hearts of the Republicans at the next national convention would be considerably decreased were he to make known his intentions a year in advance.

THE PROGRESSIVES STILL LIVE.

Boston Globe: Theodore Roosevelt will remain a Progressive. That means that the Progressive party will not cease to exist. He is the Progressive party. As long as he remains a Progressive there will be many other men who will follow his example. It means that a certain number of voters must be reckoned with; it means that in every election where there are Progressive candidates—and there will be such as long



SEVERING HIS DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

—Fred Morgan, Copyright, 1915, by the Philadelphia Inquirer Co.

Every effort made by the United States to compose the troubles in Mexico has been met by the stubborn and malignant opposition of this chief disturber, Carranza.—Washington Post.



STILL FIDDLING AWAY.

—Rehe in the New York World.

It is more correct nowadays to speak of the Bull Moose "parties." They are Victor Murdock and Theodore Roosevelt.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Bull Moose; What About His Future?

WITHOUT AN ISSUE.

New York World: In all the controversy among the Progressive Leaders as to whether the third-term party should hold together or disband, none of them presents an issue that could be an possibility keep a political organization alive.

William Allen White does not hesitate to admit that "today the American people are not interested in any plan for social justice." In spite of Penrose and Perkins, no successful campaign can be waged on the tariff. As for the trusts, too, are out of the way as a partisan issue.

The currency and banking question has been disposed of by an act that has not only withheld the test of a world war, but has placed the United States in a position of unparalleled financial strength. It has proved itself not only the most important legislation put on the statute books in 50 years.

Where, then, is an issue to be found? In Mexico? Mexico is a sore spot, but it may be healed before the next presidential campaign. Whether healed or not, it is not big enough for a national election when the interest and the imagination of the American people are absorbed by the most terrible war of human history. At present the opposition to Mr. Wilson is sadly destitute of issues, the poverty of the Republicans being no less wretched than the poverty of the Progressives.

FIGHT MUST BE WON.

Kansas City Star: The recommendation of Col. Deakyn to stop river improvement cannot be treated as merely the mistaken view of one army engineer. It will be used by the railroads as a part of their resistance to the completion of natural resources. But the people of Kansas City and the Western states accept the issue that Col. Deakyn's report again brings to the front. No failure of anyone to understand a public necessity and a settled policy will be permitted to work an irreparable injury to the public welfare. Kansas City offers itself as a leader in the fight for completing the river work—a fight that won't end until it is won for the river.

IMPROVING THE MISSOURI.

Omaha Bee: Omaha is to be asked to join with Kansas City and other Missouri River towns in opposing the recommendation of Lieutenant-Colonel Deakyn, the United States engineer who recommends that the program for improvement of the Missouri be abandoned. This recommendation, based on the failure to develop sufficient traffic to warrant the expenditure, puts the question squarely up to Congress. Money was set aside in the last rivers and harbors bill for the work, which, if done at all, will, for the present at least, be under the direction of an engineer now on record as opposed to the project. Missouri River navigation is not a new problem; the stream is as susceptible of service now as it ever was, and the only point at issue is the cost of developing traffic.

RIVERS AND ALASKAN RAILROADS.

Kansas City Times: The Government of the United States has recently appropriated \$35,000,000 to build railroads in Alaska. No one supposes that, for at least a long time, the business done by those railroads will be profitable or pay interest on the investment. In fact, it is because they won't pay the Government is building them. Private capital can't invest without a fair certainty of interest or profits. The United States is justified in spending that great sum in Alaska because it is developing huge natural resources and protecting future towns and future settlers from monopolies of resources and monopolistic transportation rates. Yet while that very expenditure is being made in Alaska, it is proposed to stop river work (with its prodigious effect on natural resources and its control of monopolistic transportation rates) for the alleged reason that the investment won't return a profit.

THE PROGRESSIVES STILL LIVE.

Boston Globe: Theodore Roosevelt will remain a Progressive. That means that the Progressive party will not cease to exist. He is the Progressive party. As long as he remains a Progressive there will be many other men who will follow his example. It means that a certain number of voters must be reckoned with; it means that in every election where there are Progressive candidates—and there will be such as long

IN THE SOCIAL WORLD

Women Said to Be Forgetting How to Play —Are So Busy With Committees, Leagues and Societies, That Neigh- borly Visits Have Partly Ceased.

It has been said of American women that we have entirely forgotten how to play, and that we have all been so busy reforming and converting everybody around us, that in a very few years, we will all be well behaved, ladylike, intellectual automatons.

Not so long ago, and entirely within the memory of woman, we all played "Come to See" with a vengeance, and actually visited one another. And it was not done over the telephone, or in a machine, or going downtown on the street car, but in each other's homes, and sometimes we stayed as long as an entire afternoon. Now we have not the time. We are all too busy, belonging to Balfus Societies, Equal Suffrage Leagues, Women's Bar Associations, Visiting Nurses' Associations, Women's Taxpayers' Leagues or Public Affairs' Committees that we have lost the fine art of being neighborly.

Now, your grandmother used to think that the height of wild abandonment was to pack up her crewels, her knitting needles, her worsteds and her tattings, and in her best sprigged muslin, with her best bonnet tied demurely under her chin, go out to spend the afternoon, to a tea party, replete with ceremonial.

No Afternoons of Relaxation. Today there is no such thing as an afternoon of relaxation, or of quiet, harmless gossip for any woman. It is not surprising that many debutantes, and young and middle-aged women, alike, have to throw themselves to the tamarins and rabbit ears to get over what the seasons have made them. Life is just a continuous round of luncheons at downtown hotels, where we sit nervously listening to speakers from consumers' league and smoke abatement bodies, while we wonder how much longer it will last. Then off to equal suffrage bridge parties, or committee meetings, or to highbrow lectures at the Wednesday Club, on subjects nobody ever heard about before. Then off to the Damsans, and afterward to dinner parties, and the evening is one mad rush of trying to keep all your engagements. Then the next day you begin the same thing all over again.

Oh, it is a serious business, this trying to do society, and still be intellectual. We make suffrage with swimming, scholarship loan funds with theater going, charity with baseball, and have proposed legislation advertised between the thrillers at the picture show. Never for one moment do we stop long enough to play for pleasure.

Suffrage Swimming Party. The Equal Suffrage League combined business with pleasure, on Thursday morning when it gave a swimming party. The committee in charge consisted of Mrs. George Gellhorn, Mrs. Edith Rettger and Miss Sophie Rombauer. The list of patronesses contained names new to the suffrage ranks, Mrs. Arthur W. Lambert, Mrs. Leslie Thompson, who has been in St. Louis very little of late but who is well remembered as Miss Violet Kauffman, Mrs. F. J. Tausig, Mrs. Arthur Stickney, Mrs. Louis La Beaume and Mrs. Irvin Bettmann. The other patronesses, Mrs. George Cook, Mrs. Oscar Johnson and Mrs. David O'Neill have been active for some time. Miss Helen Lowenstein and Mrs. Coesedy gave some thrilling exhibitions of dive diving. Mrs. Robert L. Sanford and suffrage badges and her sailor ribbons to be worn over the usual disfiguring rubber bathing cap. Mrs. William C. Fordyce, Mrs. Harry W. Wickham, Miss Helen Schwander, Mrs. George T. Moore, Mrs. M. J. Fiersher, Mrs. Mary Roseman, Miss Jane Morrison of Washington, D. C., and her sister, Mrs. Seneca Taylor, Miss Edmonia Bryan, Miss Martha Ellis Gellhorn, Mrs. J. A. Dickinson, Mrs. Jesse R. Dupont, Miss Katherine Scanlan, Miss Dorothy Cunningham and Miss Mary Bulkeley were among those present.

Charles McClure Clark, 15 Hortense place, joined Mrs. Clark and their daughter, Mandie Denman Clark, at Hot Springs, Va., early last week. In the Clark party are Miss Florence, Wade and Miss May Scullin, who joined them Thursday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. William C. Stribling, 25 Portland place, are at Hot Springs, Va., for the month of August.

Miss Florence Bassford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Bassford of 5 Shaw place, will be married to William Truedall Morin of St. Paul, at 8:30 Thursday evening, at the Second Presbyterian Church. Dr. John L. Roemer, president of Lindenwood College, at St. Charles, will perform the ceremony. A reception will follow at the home of the bride, to which only the relatives and the wedding party have been invited. The maid of honor will be Miss Katherine Morley of Denver, Colo. Miss Senta

Her guests included Misses Myrtle McIntyre, Marguerite Millsbaugh, Phyllis Odell, Marjorie Jones, Lucile Albert, Marie Scott, Dorothy Gould, Grace Scott, Marie Duhring and Marie and Rosalind Schillinger and Mrs. Raymond Durjone.

Mrs. Bernard B. O'Brien of 432 Evans avenue left Thursday for Okawake, Ill., to visit Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Henderson.

The Ladonians held their monthly meeting at the home of George Becker last Tuesday. Arrangements were made for a stag fishing party. The members are Messrs. Al Bocklage, George Becker, George Quante, Ernest Naundorff, Richard Bocklage, Leo Drewes, Louis Hopman, Theodore Sutter.

The Tuscaroras will entertain their friends with a "splash" party at the Tower Grove pool on Tuesday night. The members are Eugene Synder, Bernard Burger, Neil Shannahan, Will Charlier, Ed. Gallagher, John Stochl, Merrill Wightman, Romeo Callahan, Joseph Rebeck, Clinton Billings and Hills Parker.

The bride will wear a gown of princess lace, made with a court train of surah silk, with silver trimming. Her veil will be held in place by orange blossoms. She will carry a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Margaret was educated at Washington University, St. Louis, and is a member of the Kappa Alpha Sorority. She met her fiance four years ago when on a visit to Minnesota. After an extended trip the couple will make their home in Alber Lea, Minn.

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Miss Margaret Galbreath, daughter of George W. Galbreath of Redlands, Cal., formerly of St. Louis, has announced her engagement to Eric J. Williams. Miss Galbreath is a graduate of Mary Institute and made her bow to society in 1912. Three years ago she moved with her family to California, but has visited frequently in St. Louis since that time.

Among the weddings of the fall will be that of Miss Kathleen Miller, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ashby Miller of Minneapolis, Minn., formerly of St. Louis, to Edward deLaurier Bakewell, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Bakewell, 4239 McPherson avenue. Only relatives and intimate friends will be invited. Miss Dorothy Bakewell, the bridegroom's sister, will be bridemaid and Miss Judith Miller, the bride's sister, will be maid of honor.

Another out-of-town wedding this fall will be that of Miss Lucia Page, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Shope Page of the Virginia Hotel, Chicago, to John H. Carroll Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Carroll, formerly of 5465 Delmar avenue. Carroll is the general attorney for the Burlington road. The Carrolls are spending the summer at their cottage at Northport, Mich.

Other fall weddings will be that of Miss Frances Dameron, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Caswell Dameron of Pike County, Mo., to Theron E. Catlin; Miss Katherine Piddle, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Piddle, 6855 Berlin avenue, to Robert Ables II; Miss Dorothy Farish, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hamilton Farish of 821 Westminster place, to John Brodhead; Miss Clyde Dyas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dyas of the Hamilton Hotel, to Walter Hoeven in October; Miss Jessie Barr Wright, daughter of George M. Wright of 440 Westminster place, to Dr. George D. Cutler of Boston.

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Announcement has been made of the marriage of Jordan W. Lambert and Miss Beresnia Kendall of 490 Oak street, Webster Groves, in Hinsdale, Ill., last Saturday. Miss Kendall is a daughter of Mrs. Sarah Kendall. Lambert is a brother of Albert Bond, J. D. Wooster, Arthur W. and Maylor L. J. Lambert.

Pregnant floral essences, balsam, plant milk, compote, satin skin cream.—Adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hooton of Ironton, Mo., announce the marriage of their second daughter, Elizabeth Gertrude, to Harold Lincoln Keller, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Keller of St. Louis. After a Northern trip Mr. and Mrs. Keller will be at home at 3038 Abingdon place.

Miss Marion Adele Harkins, daughter of Dr. Hugh C. Harkins, 2316 Cora avenue, has returned from a visit with relatives in Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. J. P. Brasil, 8944 Maple avenue, who is at Paw Paw Lake, Mich., will return to St. Louis the first of September.

Mr. and Mrs. George Lohmeyer of 3503 Temple place returned yesterday from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Harry Stots of Waukesha, Wis.

Misses Marie Hughes, Elaine Vogler and Alma Hopkins and Mrs. C. J. Devere left yesterday for a trip to Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Miss Anna Friedman of 1814 Clara avenue has left for a two weeks' visit to Springfield, Ill.

Miss Carmen Pieron of 901 Berlin avenue entertained at "600" yesterday afternoon, in honor of Misses Rosalind and Marion Schilling of Long Beach, Cal.



BRIDGE INVITATION

MISS VIRGINIA MADDOX

WHO HAS ANNOUNCED HER ENGAGEMENT TO MR. JOHN HAROLD LOCKE

MISS FLORENCE BASSFORD

WHO WILL BE MARRIED THURSDAY EVENING TO MR. WILLIAM TRUEBALL MORIN

MISS EULALIE FARRELL

WHO IS VISITING IN SAN FRANCISCO

MISS MARY LOUISE ST. CLAIR

WHO HAS RETURNED FROM AN EXTENDED TRIP TO NEW YORK CITY



WEST, MRS. JOHANNA SCHLUETER, MISS EVELYN HARDY, KATHERYN DERBY, ALICE DONNOLY, ROSE DULLE, ESTELLE McDONNELL, LILLIAN LIDDELL, BERTHA STEUER, ELIZABETH JANUSKOVIC, EDDY WYDNER AND CLARA LOIDA.

THE MAGNA CAPUT CLUB HAVE RETURNED FROM A WEEK'S OUTING ON THE MARACAS. THEY WERE GUESTS AT A DANCE GIVEN BY THE IDLEWOOD CLUB. THE PARTY CONSISTED OF MISSES MARIE FISCHER, MILDRED SCHLUETER, ESTELLE SCHLUETER, CHARLOTTE FORBES, DOROTHY BARKER, MABEL KRUMEL, EMMA ZIMMERMANN, FRANCES FITZMAURICE, MABEL RUPP, WALTER GROEBEL, THOMAS MAHER, JAMES MULHOLLAN, BUD PETE E. FRANK GRIMM AND GUS AHRENS.

MRS. HARRY DAUME ENTERTAINED IN HER HOME ON HER HUSBAND'S BIRTHDAY, SUNDAY, AT 1730 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET. THE GUESTS INCLUDED: MISS DORIS BOB, BERTIE FRIEDRICH, VIOLET JASSE, HELEN GLASS.

THE WEE TU CLUB GAVE A SWIMMING PARTY AT THE TOWER GROVE TURNEREN Tuesday evening. After the party, luncheon was served in the TURNEREN.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Eshart and son, Ray, of Dallas, Tex., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Gumpert until Friday, when they departed for an extended trip through the East.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Gumpert of 221 South Twelfth street and their two daughters, Ora and Estelle, and son, Morey, will depart Saturday for a tour of Colorado.

Mrs. Harry Daume entertained in honor of her husband's birthday, Sunday, at 1730 South Twelfth street. Those present were Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schlueter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward

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Continued on Next Page.

The announcement of the Associated Retailers, regarding the return of merchandise, appears on Page 6, Editorial Section.

St. Louis
Stores at
Kansas City
Cincinnati
Detroit

605-609
New Location thru to
Washington
Sixth St.

Kline's

Clearance Sale Items

That Will Surely Interest Every Economical Woman

Up to \$5.00 Women's and Misses' Wash Dresses, \$1.00
Choice of all Wash Dresses, some were \$25 . . . \$5.00
\$1.90 Washable Pique Skirts, tomorrow at . . . 50c
\$3.90 Washable Pique and Gaberdine Skirts . . . \$1.50
Up to \$1.65 Women's Summer Waists . . . \$1.00
Up to \$2 Women's Summer Waists . . . \$1.25
Up to \$16.50 Silk Taffeta and Cloth Coats . . . \$5.00
\$9.90 and \$12.75 Jersey Silk Sweater Coats \$5 and \$7.50

Great Choice-of-the-House Sale

Continues Monday!

All Summer Footwear

This sale will appeal to women who wear high-grade footwear. Included are white canvas, patent, dull kid and bronze Pumps, Strap Pumps and Low Shoes.

\$2.00
Were Up to \$6

(Maloney.)

Swope's End-of-the-Season Sale

In the Women's Departments

These are two random lots to indicate the exceptional nature of the general savings.

75c Pumps and Oxfords
Formerly \$4 and \$4.50
of patent leather, gunmetal, suede and tan; one large lot of broken sizes; none larger than 3 1/2.

\$1.95 White Button Shoes
Formerly \$4 to \$7
Of white buckskin and canvas; no sizes larger than 3 1/2.

Women's and Men's regular soc Hoses
broken lots—black and colors..... 19c

Swope
Shoe Co.
OLIVE AT 1052

At all leading drug and toilet counters in the city. Also at the Swope Shoe Co., 916 Olive Street, St. Louis.

SOCIAL &
EVENTS

Continued From Preceding Page.

ing, Edward Hifferling, Arthur Smith, John Tillman, Raymond Grogg, Mark Shepard and Cari Alres.

Misses Frances Lechman, Selma Kuske, Pearl Whithill and Mae Kappell are touring the Eastern resorts.

Mr. and Mrs. George F. Rick gave a party, Aug. 7, in honor of their son, George. The guests were: Misses Marie Lanier, Letha Parker, Josephine Clanda, Olga Ford, Edna Bauer, Myrtle Bauer, Loretta Bauer, Loraine Bauer and Helen Rick, and Messrs. William Robert, Albert Macy, Anthony Becker, Walter Mehn, Earl Belford, Edward

Brinkmann, Anthony Bauer, Walter Ford, Clarence Walker, Henry Macy and George A. Rick; Mr. and Mrs. Herman Bauer, Mr. and Mrs. William Bauer and Mr. and Mrs. George Bauer.

Mrs. Adeline Palmer Waggoner, 415 Lindell boulevard, has returned from a visit to the Inn, Plaza Chautauqua, Ill. Mrs. Waggoner gave a program of readings in the Auditorium, one night during her stay.

Reinhold Schenkemeyer has returned from a month's visit at Puget Sound. He visited the Panama Exposition and the Yellowstone National Park on his trip.

Mrs. Eugene Payton Cockrell gave a luncheon Wednesday to Mrs. Louis Brohammer, Mrs. Charles N. Noble, Miss Noble, Mrs. Wayne Noblett Laidlaw, Mrs. Rapp and Miss Rapp.

On Thursday morning Mrs. Wayne Laidlaw entertained with an al fresco breakfast.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Rapp gave a tea, followed by a line party at Lockwood Garden. On Friday Mrs. L. M. Brohammer entertained with a luncheon.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl A. Emig, 5023 Wells Avenue, departed last week for New York and Atlantic City. They will visit friends at Milwaukee and Chicago on their way home.

Miss Winifred McHale of 4315 Maryland avenue, who has been summering at several of the Eastern resorts, will pass the next two weeks at Mineral Lake, Ind. She will be the guest there of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hardacre and their daughter, Miss Hazel.

The Princesses held their regular meeting at the home of Miss Mary Metz, 2015 North Twenty-third street, Wednesday. The members are Mrs. M. P. Flynn, Misses Evelyn Farrell, May Gallagher, May Hack, May Kelly, Virginia Kelly, Mary Metz, Ellen McNamee, Margaret McGuire and Clara Walkenford.

Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Warner of the Washington Hotel departed Wednesday night for an Eastern trip.

On Thursday, Aug. 5, at her home, 408 North Thirty-first street, East St. Louis, Mrs. George R. Wrest entertained a number of little folks, assisted by her sister, Mrs. I. Burger, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. S. E. Wrest of Venice, Ill., in honor of her daughter, Hazel. Those present were: Marie Gep-

pert, Ruth Smith, Berenice Fehner, Helen Wimmer, Mamie Whitt, Rebecca Wrest, Theresa Wimmer, Veronica Tevbaugh, Bernardino McDonald, Ida Hoffman, Marie Burzer, Katherine Knase, Leona Wrest, Christine Burger, Henry Burgen, Leon Burger, Harry Wrest, Lee Wrest, Willis Wrest, Harry Wrest, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Wrest, Mr. and Mrs. I. Burger and Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Wrest of Venice, Ill.

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SOCIAL & EVENTS

Continued from Preceding Page.

of their daughter, Miss Beulah, and their son, Howard. The young people danced until midnight, when a lunch was served.

Those present were: Misses Eva Culp, gave a trolley party to Creve Coeur and Arthur Harrison.

The members of the Memorial Bible Class of the Memorial M. E. Church, Jefferson avenue and Acme street, gave a trolley party to Creve Coeur.

Misses May and Eileen Monihan of 3935 Evans avenue will depart Sunday for Iola, where they will spend their vacation.

Miss Anne Hoffman, 285 Slattery street, accompanied by Misses A. Glenn and E. Bussong of Belleville, returned home Monday from a Western trip.

Miss Lola Kyle, and Miss Genevieve Turne, 3434 Pestalozzi street, departed last week for a trip to Niagara Falls and Toronto.

Mrs. L. J. O'Neill of 6100 Plymouth avenue and her daughter, Mrs. F. Krueger and Mrs. Krueger's son, are spending August in the Ozarks.

Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Deacon and sons, Andrew and William, are in Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Ruppel announce the marriage of their daughter, Anna May, to Charles P. Tiggesson, Wednesday, Aug. 4. The couple are at home at 3620 Minnesota avenue.

Miss Emma J. Rohrer, 3338 Humphrey street, departed last week for a visit to the Pacific coast.

A surprise party was given in honor of Edgar Schultz, Monday evening, at his home, 4906 Chouteau avenue. Those present were: Misses Venetia Busch, Ruth Harms, Edith Jones, Ethel Treford, Sarah Treford, Kathryn Oetter, Mayme Wickein, Pauline Schultz; Messrs. Frank Gerbig, Leo Kutz, George

and Mrs. William H. Eckert and daughter, Helen, of Webster Groves, are spending the month at Estes Park, Colo. Miss Eckert will enter the University of Wisconsin at Madison on September 1.

Mrs. M. E. Patteson and her granddaughter, Dorothy Beatie, of Enid, Ok., are visiting Mrs. N. S. Judd at the Parkhurst Hotel.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. J. Le Beau Christy Aug. 11. Mrs. Christy before her marriage was Miss Fritzie Spink, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Claude Spink of 5235 Lindell boulevard.

Prizes to Be Awarded in Contest That Added 500 Members to Organization.

The St. Louis Drug Club will celebrate the closing of a successful membership campaign Thursday evening at a star festival for members and their friends at Sunset Inn Thursday night. Former State Senator Charles F. Krone will preside at the dinner. Major Kiel has promised to present to the winners the prizes in the membership contest.

The club has arranged free automobile transportation for all the new members who will meet at Fourth and Market streets at 6:30 p. m. The campaign added 500 members to the club, making the total 870. John S. Harris, assistant to the vice president of the American Trust Co., had an active part in the campaign, being in charge of the "Night Riders." Each evening for four weeks Harris sent out members in squads of five in automobiles canvassing the city for new members.

Frank S. Klein of 1716 Arlington avenue won the first prize, a gold medal.

Arthur J. Billing of New York Dies From Auto Wreck Injury.

ESTES PARK, Colo., Aug. 14.—Arthur J. Billing, an assistant business manager of the New York World, and Sylvester J. Rawling, musical critic of the New York evening World, were in a touring car Thursday afternoon when the machine skidded and turned over. Mr. Billing was caught under the machine and five of his ribs were broken, one of them puncturing his lung. He died this morning. Mr. Rawling, who was thrown out of the car, was very badly bruised.

Both men were born in Cornwall, England, and were lifelong friends. In the last few years Mr. Billing was in feeble health and went to Colorado to recuperate. It was Mr. Rawling's custom to spend his vacation with his old school chum during the musical recess in New York.

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How Waterpower Is Important to Our National Defense

Continued From Page One.

a revocable—a permit that can be withdrawn at any time for any reason.

The truth is that we have no law now under which capital will undertake to develop hydro-electric power upon Government land because no one has power to grant a permit for the use of these lands except one that is revocable at the pleasure of the Secretary of the Interior.

This is not satisfactory to capital and capital is not unreasonable in demanding that a permit shall be granted for a fixed term. Therefore I have urged that the permit be made for 50 years, and I have suggested that the states and the country and the states and the municipalities shall not have another chance to determine what is a wise policy to pursue with respect to the development of hydro-electric power.

Accordingly I have urged that at the end of 50 years the Government shall have the right to renew the permit, or that the states or the municipalities or the Federal Government shall have the right to take over the plants by paying a fair value of the physical property. No one can tell what the value of a great dam site will be 50 years from now. During the early years of such a permit the revenues of the Government from such lands should be practically nothing, and what revenues come later should go into the reclamation fund.

Terms of Ferris Bill.

These reforms have been substantially recorded in the Ferris bill which was passed by the House of Representatives at the last session of Congress and which substitutes a certain tenure of 50 years for the present revocable permit; that if at the end of that time the property be taken over by the United States the permittee is to be paid a fair value therefore, or if it be not taken over he be given a preference right for another period; that the control by the several states of the lands is to be discontinued, but expressly recognized, so far as this bill is concerned, that the right of the states to control rates and services and issues of stock and bonds in all interstate developments is expressly recognized and such control left to them where they have created boards for the purpose; that the permittees know in advance not only of the length of their tenure, but the exact terms and conditions under which they hold the land, and also know their permit cannot be revoked except for breach of conditions, and then only through proceedings in the courts; that the charge imposed by the Government is not a tax, but is in the nature of a rental or charge for the use of public lands and that it will not interfere in any way with the right of the state to tax the improvements, property, and rights of the permittees.

The Ferris bill apparently provides a method for the development of these resources of the country which are now the property of all sections of the community. While extending reasonably liberal terms and conditions to the developers, it retains control not only through the ordinary methods of regulation, but through the right of the Government to take over an entire project if, at the end of the 50-year period, should changed conditions so require.

Now, let us see what the states have done with their power sites.

With possibly few exceptions the valuable power sites on lands not owned by the Federal Government have passed into private ownership in perpetuity. They cannot be recovered except at a prohibitive expense, nor can control be exercised therefore in any manner, except it be by regulation of transmission and delivery as a public utility. Out of 7,000,000 horsepower developed in the United States in 1913, 20 companies or groups of interests controlled 2,710,856 developed horsepower and 3,556,600 undeveloped horsepower, a total of 6,267,456 horsepower. According to a table compiled by the Power Service, out of a total of 11,185,400 undeveloped horsepower in the States of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington, 1,025,700 horsepower is owned by large corporations, while but 111,700 horsepower is owned by small developers. In the State of California 82 per cent of the developed power is owned by large corporations and but 8 per cent by small developers. In Oregon 90 per cent is owned by large companies and 10 per cent by small developers. In the State of California one corporation owns 27 per cent of the power in the State and two groups own 87 per cent of the total development.

What has the Federal Government done with its sites, may be asked. The answer is: It has never been the policy of Congress to dispose of these in perpetuity, the laws providing simply for the issuance of limited or revocable permits. Therefore, while some valuable sites have been acquired by private owners through the filing of the script or entry of the lands under some one of the public laws, it does not intend to apply to the development of such a resource, the major portions of lands valuable for this development remains in Federal ownership.

How Reserve is Held.

A conservative estimate places the total available horsepower at 25,000,000, of which not exceeding 7,000,000 have been developed. Of the total undeveloped horsepower, 18,000,000, about 74 per cent is in what are known as the public land, and 45 per cent of the total is within Government forest reserves. It is thus apparent that the extent and value of this undeveloped resource is hardly enough to require most careful consideration and disposition.

The man or the group of men who assure for themselves and gather into their hands the possibility of hydro-electric development and control of the supply of petroleum from which gasoline is derived, will have the power to the industrial life of the next generation and of many generations thereafter.

We have withdrawn and reserved a large number of dams and reservoirs

sites, without which the water is useless, because these dams and reservoir sites are essential to the production of water power. If we part with a second chance, it would be as if we sold sunshine outright, without providing for a reversion to the people at the end of 50 years, without giving us the right to renew the permit.

It would be as if we sold sunshine outright, without giving the right to renew the permit.

We need for our national defense or the hidden stores of radium

in our national resources, I do not want anything to be done that must stay done forever.

I want the people of the United States to retain control to be able to say in 50 years from now whether the water power should be leased out for another 50 years or owned by the Government.

I think it should be owned and operated by the Government in any case the people should have a chance to say in 50 years from now whether they want the physical body.

Government ownership—because power is as essential to the future growth and development of this country as air is to the life of the physical body.

Government ownership—because power is as essential to the future growth and development of this country as air is to the life of the physical body.

LOOK!
BRIDE AND GROOM

\$1 DOWN Buys This
Massive Bed Davenette Suite


\$39.75
COMPLETE

\$1 DOWN Buys This
Massive Chifforobe Desk


\$22.75
The Newest Piece of Furniture
Something brand-new—a Writing
Desk, Dresser and Chiffonier all in
one. It has been made extra
strong and roomy. Special price
at our August Clearing
Sale.

IF YOU LIVE OUT
OF ST. LOUIS
SEND FOR OUR BIG ILLUSTRATED
FREE CATALOG
WE PAY FREIGHT
TO YOUR TOWN ON ALL PURCHASES.

TERMS
AS
LOW
AS

\$1.00
Per
Week

An offer
like this
is without
a parallel in
the history of
the piano busi-
ness. Pianos and Player-Pianos of the very
highest grade are offered
at about 1/3 their real value.

We recently shipped to our St. Louis store several carloads of sample Pianos and Player-Pianos, also all the used Pianos that were taken in exchange by our representatives throughout our entire South and West Territory. These instruments, while used, have been put in good repair and a great many of them could not be told from new.

DON'T WAIT UNTIL THE BEST BARGAINS ARE TAKEN—BE AN EARLY BUYER—A PIANO OR PLAYER-PIANO FOR EVERYBODY

PLAYER-PIANOS

BARGAINS

BARGAINS

BARGAINS

15 SPECIAL BARGAINS IN
USED PLAYER-PIANOS
All standard makes: oak and mahogany
cases, rubber or metal tubes, originally
priced for \$100.00 to \$200.00, now as low
as \$195.

NEW PIANOS
Factory Samples

Including the very
best in case designs,
selling regularly up
to \$450., now of
fered at \$395., \$320.,
\$250., \$270., \$245. and
\$145.

New
Starck
Kenmore
Story & Clark
Kingsbury

Kenmore
\$365
\$2.50 Per
Week.

As Low
\$250.00 Value

\$365
\$2.50 Per
Week.

Richmond . . . \$145

Jewell . . . \$45

New
Starck
Kenmore

Story & Clark . . . \$135

Kenmore . . . \$156

Kingsbury . . . \$115

Everett . . . \$47

Wheelock . . . \$50

Starck . . . \$295

Kimball . . . \$135

Steinway . . . \$95

P. C. Weaver . . . \$165

Bauer . . . \$90

Crawford . . . \$85

Howard . . . \$75

ORGANS, USED
SQUARE PIANOS

As Low
\$10

Your most vivid expectations will not portray the enormous savings offered. Come in and be convinced. You can't make a whole lot of money any easier than by saving it in the values offered during this sale.

Get ready and come down tomorrow. Come whether you have any money or not—we will deliver your piano and arrange the terms of payment to suit your convenience.

Special Sale Price,
\$195

Payments

\$5.00

PER MONTH

STARCK'S BIG FACTORY STORE IS BEING CROWDED DAILY WITH DISCRIMINATING BUYERS. PEOPLE WHO WANT THE BEST AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE ARE TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THIS GREAT SALE. YOU WILL NOT BE DISAPPOINTED HERE.

OUT-OF-TOWN FOLKS WRITE FOR OUR SPECIAL BARGAIN LIST AND FACTORY-TO-HOME OFFER. PIANOS SHIPPED ON 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL.

P. A. STARCK PIANO CO.
Manufacturer of Starck Pianos and Player-Pianos
1102 OLIVE ST.

Get ready and come down tomorrow. Come whether you have any money or not—we will deliver your piano and arrange the terms of payment to suit your convenience.

Special Sale Price,
\$195

Payments

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PER MONTH

Get ready and come down tomorrow. Come whether you have any money or not—we will deliver your piano and arrange the terms of payment to suit your convenience.

Prof. Frederick Ward Putnam Dies.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 14.—Prof. Frederick Ward Putnam, honorary curator of the Peabody Museum at Harvard, and a noted anthropologist and zoologist, died today in his seventy-seventh year. He had edited all of the publications of the Peabody Museum since 1872.

\$38,000 Each for Nobel Prizes.
STOCKHOLM, Aug. 14.—The amount available for the Nobel prizes this year is \$34,000 kroner (\$38,000 each), but it is possible that the distribution will be postponed. Next year the amount will be reduced by 20,000 kroners, the amount of the new Swedish defense tax.



Visit
Yellowstone
National Park

on your way to the
California Expositions

The best way there is via Salt Lake City, one of the
most interesting and beautiful cities on the conti-
nent, on the direct route of

Scenic Limited

All steel—handsomely equipped—the only train from
St. Louis through to Salt Lake City and San Fran-
cisco.

You'll see Colorado's wonderland on the way.

Leave St. Louis 2:00 p. m. daily via the

MISSOURI PACIFIC
DENVER & RIO GRANDE
WESTERN PACIFIC

One night St. Louis to Colorado—two nights
Salt Lake City—three nights San Francisco.
For complete details, call or write to the Yellow-
stone and the Expositions—call or write

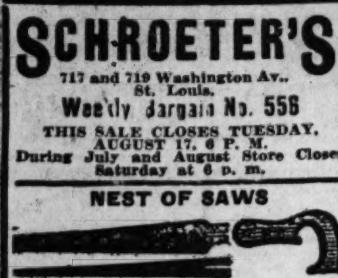
J. M. GRIFFIN, G. A. P. D.
7th and Olive

Main 1000 Central 6001

MISSOURI PACIFIC IRON
MOUNTAIN

445

MISSOURI PACIFIC IRON



SCHROETER'S
717 and 719 Washington Ave.
St. Louis.
Washly dargin No. 558
THIS SALE CLOSED TUESDAY,
AUGUST 17, at 6 P. M.
During JUNIOR and AMERICAN Store Closes
Saturday at 6 P. M.

NEST OF SAWs

Special per set..... 59c
Comprising Keyhole Saw, 10 inches
Compass Saw, 12 inches; Panel
Saw, 14 inches. Parcel post weight 2
lbs.

GENTLEMEN'S TOOLS

For the Gentleman. Boys.

RATCHET SCREWDRIVERS—Bam-
boo, 24 inches, with assembled bits, \$1.50
each. Parcel post weight 2 lbs.

NAIL HAMMER—Wood, full face
medium weight, each..... 29c

COSS-FRENCH—medium, all steel, 4
inch, each..... 29c

AUGER BIT SETS, Irwin pattern, 12
bits, 4 to 16-1/2 in. each..... 29c

HANDSAW—26-inch, teeth hand-fied
and set, each..... 29c

Parcel post weight 2 lbs.

TINNERS' SHEARS

Guaranteed. Boys.

SCREWDRIVERS—Bamboo, 12 in.
each, cut 1/2 in. Spec. price..... 29c

Parcel post weight 2 lbs.

JACK PLANES—WOOD—with
adjustment, 2-inch cutter, 15 inches
long. Special price this
sale, each..... 29c

Parcel post weight 6 lbs.

SHINGLING HATCHETS

Made of new process steel.

Special price this
sale, each..... 29c

Parcel post weight 3 lbs.

LAWN SPRINKLERS

Throws a fine, fountain-like spray; size
of Sprinkler, 1 inch; distance, 14
inches; height, 14 inches; weight, 14c
each. Made of brass, polished
and hand-finished. Special price
this sale, each..... 39c

Parcel post weight 1 lb.

SWING RAZOR STROPS

Guaranteed. (Horseshoe shape.)

Special price this
sale, each..... 29c

Parcel post weight 1 lb.

SHAVING BRUSHES

IN JEWELRY

Brush is made of finest soft white
French bristles, long and full, hard
rubber handles. Special price
this sale, each..... 29c

Parcel post weight 4 ozs.

STROP-HONES (Pike's)

Consists of razor strops, sharpener
and honing stones.

Special price 1 lb.

Parcel post weight 1 lb.

Aluminum Coffee Percolator

CAPACITY 1 PINT

Seamless pure
aluminum body;
removable
dome top. Spec.
each..... 1.48

Parcel post weight 4 lbs.

ALUMINUM PRESERVING KETTLE

64c 8-quart

73c 10-quart..... 98c

12-quart size..... \$1.19

Regular price 1.48

Parcel post weight 4 lbs.

ALUMINUM SAUCEPANS

12 PINTS—With balanced
lids. The handles are
sleek and slender. The
bottoms are rounded and
consist of 2 1/2, 4 and 6 pints; all
good special price..... 89c

Parcel post weight 3 lbs.

90% DISCOUNT
NUM Kitchen Utensils.

UNIVERSAL FOOD CHOPPER

Chops, cuts, pounds, meat, etc., min-
utes. Complete with four
cutters. Parcel post weight 1 lb.

LAWN SWINGS (Folding) 4-Passenger
Full bolted; 9 ft. high, 22 in. wide;
seasoned ash, weight 140 pounds. Special
price..... 44.48

CALIFORNIA PATTERN PRUNING SHEARS 9-INCH

Best Steel Blade and IMPROVED
Holding. Special price..... 39c

Parcel post weight 2 lbs.

COFFEE GRINDER—Wood, one
blade; worth 75c. Snack price 39c
each.

Parcel post weight 1 lb.

COMBINATION PLIERS

Round and Flat Head.

Assortment put up in pound boxes; box
size, 12x12x12. Special price, per
box..... 12c

ALL-BRASS CUPIDORS

Weighted bottom; 3 1/2-inch opening
at top; 10 inches high. Special price..... 48c

Parcel post weight 3 lbs.

Schroeter's Mixed Screws

Round and Flat Head.

Assortment put up in pound boxes; box
size, 12x12x12. Special price, per
box..... 12c

SCHROETER'S POTATO GRATER

Excellent for
POTATO PANCAKES

The Best and Only
Grater of Its Kind
Made.

Large grates, horse
hair, glass, horse
coconut and other
rare materials for
grating. Grater
designed to work
satisfactorily. Net
weight 5 1/2 lbs.
PRICE, EACH..... \$2.50

Parcel post weight 10 lbs.

PORTABLE SHOWERS

With folding curtain, flat, non-
draining shower head, duck
shaped, connecting tube, faucet con-
nection. Special price..... 4.98

Weight 18 lbs.

BATHROOM STOOL—White enamelled;
can be used in bathtub or on bathroom
floor. Width 14 inches; height 18
inches; diameter, 13 inches. Special
price..... 1.69

Weight 1 lb.

SCHROETER'S BROS. HARDWARE CO.

717 and 719 Washington Av.

STOCKYARDS ODOR NUISANCE ABOUT TO BE ABATED

Civic League Workers After
Continued Investigation Say
Conditions Are Better.

SCENT-KILLING DEVICES

Three East Side Plants Will In-
stall Machinery Within
60 Days.

Although St. Louis has suffered from
bad odors the last week, the Public
Health Committee of the Civic League,
which has been working on the problem
for two years, asserts that conditions are
steadily growing better and that St.
Louis can look forward in the near
future to the complete elimination of
the odor nuisance. William S. Bodal and
Charles W. Tooker, representatives of
the committee, reported yesterday
on an investigation made this week at
the National Stockyards and packing
plants on the east side, from which
most of the odors come.

The Health Department also has taken
up this week complaints about the odors
from the Indiana Reduction Co.'s plant
in East Carondelet and the packing
plants of Hahn, Vandeventer and Chouteau
averbs. Health Commissioner Starkoff
says the trouble at the Chouteau and
Vandeventer plants is due to de-
fective operation of the odor-preventing
machinery, despite the fact that two
inspectors are kept upon the windward
side of the plant to detect odors and
notify the engineer in charge. The in-
spectors are appointed by the Health
Commissioner and paid by the compa-
nies. The companies have spent thou-
sands of dollars within the last two
years in installing complete new equip-
ment for the prevention of odors.

Inspector to Gather Evidence.

The Indiana Reduction Co., which
has a five-year contract with the
city for the reduction of the city's
garbage, has been warned repeatedly
by the Board of Public Service to put
plant in shape and to correct the
trouble as suspended until improve-
ments were made. The Carondelet
Business Men's Association and other
Carondelet civic bodies have been
active in insisting upon the enforce-
ment of the contract provisions re-
lating to odors. An Inspector is
maintained by the Health Depart-
ment in Carondelet to gather evi-
dence.

Yesterdays report on the National
City companies follows repeated in-
vestigations made by the Civic
League Public Health Committee
since last January when the com-
panies all agreed to install odor-pre-
venting devices after conferences of
their officials and the league com-
mittee with Mayor Kiel and Mayor
Chamberlin of East St. Louis.
Swift and Armour already have made
extensive changes which ordinary
nearly prevent the escape of any
odors. Three other companies still
maintain fertilizing plants which dis-
charge directly into the open air,
the Morris Co., the East Side Pack-
ing Co., and the Pulverized Manure
Co. All three have prepared plans
for the installation devices within the
next 60 days.

Odors Threatened Year Ago.

The odors all come from the cook-
ing or burning of animal refuse used
in the manufacture of fertilizer. The
heated gases are carried through
stacks into the outer air and being
very light carry for long distances.

Plans were made a year ago by the
Civic League Committee to bring a
suit in the Federal Court to compel
the companies to take action but
their voluntary agreement to install
devices has made this so far unnec-
essary. The chairman of the League's
Health Committee is Dr. R. Emmet
Kane, who is president of the St.
Louis Medical Society.

FURTHER FEE FOR NATURAL GAS LITIGATION EXPECTED BY DAWSON

Former Kansas Attorney-General
Now on Supreme Bench, Praised
Legal Work in Case.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 14.—John S.
Dawson, former Attorney-General, now
an Associate Justice of the Kansas Su-
preme Court, has not been paid all of
the fee he is expecting for his services
in the Kansas natural gas litigation. He
has been paid \$325 as attorney for the
receivers, and Gov. Capper has been told
he was paid \$500 in the anti-trust suit.
The State also paid part of his ex-
penses.

Dawson is in California. He sent a
telegram today to a Topeka friend:

"The fight to recover the gas company
from the Federal Court and subject it
to the control of the State and Public
Utilities Commission was the best legal
work ever done in Kansas. When it was
concluded, everyone concerned agreed
that the Court should fix the compensation
for the attorneys. My compensation
is not yet finally settled. My
expenses made were for services and
expenses the expenses were very great.
If we had lost the litigation my asso-
ciates would have worked three years
for nothing and had their own expenses
to pay. The State had made no provi-
sion for such a prolonged and expensive
fight, and it was only just that the de-
feated company should pay this expense.
The legal aspects of the allowance of fees
are unavailable and the moral
aspects will do honor to all concerned
when the facts are understood."

**What Movies Shall I See
This Week?**

See the "Amusement" ads in the news
pages also the "MOVING PICTURES"
Column, page 1. Real Estate and Want
directory.

Encore and Irish Dances for Church.

An open-air eucharist and entertainment
for the benefit of St. John's Church will
be given in Mrs. Moran's yard at 1306
Clark Avenue, Wednesday evening. Irish
dances will be a feature.

**REMODELED
LACLEDE HOTEL**

6th and Chestnut

This Hotel has recently
been reopened under new
management. Travelers
seeking a quiet, cool, com-
fortable Hotel will enjoy

**REMODELED
LACLEDE HOTEL**

6th and Chestnut

Conveniently located in the
heart of St. Louis. 15 outside
rooms with every modern con-
venience. Telephones in every room. Rates:

\$1.00 a Day,
\$4.00 Per Week.

BRYAN AND MARSHALL IN RECEPTION AT ST. JOSEPH

Former Secretary, After Night Trip,
Stays Up to Greet Vice President
Who Retired Early.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 14.—William
Jennings Bryan, former Secretary of
State, remained out of bed for several
hours today in order to pay his respects
to the Vice President, Thomas R.
Marshall, who arrived here last night,
and who immediately retired at
a local hotel. Col. Bryan arrived this
morning after a trip to Liberty and
Chillicothe, where he spoke at
a public meeting. He was tired out
after his long night's trip, but refused
to retire until he had greeted Vice Pres-
ident Marshall.

Soon after 9 o'clock Marshall ap-
peared in the corridors of the hotel and
the reception, in which Bryan was one
of the chief figures, proceeded. Soon
afterward the former Secretary of State
sought his room.

St. Rita's Parish Picnic Aug. 28.

The first reunion and picnic of St.
Rita's parish, in Vinita Park, will be
held at Normandy Grove, Aug. 28. It
will be held on July 31, but weather
caused a postponement.

**WHEN YOU WASH YOUR
HAIR DON'T USE SOAP**

Most soaps and prepared shampoos
contain too much alkali, which is very
injurious, as it dries the scalp and
makes the hair brittle.

The best thing to use is just plain
unscented coccoanut oil, for this is
entirely greasy.

It is good for the hair, it is soft, fresh looking,
bright, fluffy, wavy and easy to handle.
Besides, it loosens and takes out
every particle of dust, dirt and dan-
druff. ADV.

Inspector to Gather Evidence.

The Health Department also has taken
up this week complaints about the odors
from the Indiana Reduction Co.'s plant
in East Carondelet and the packing
plants of Hahn, Vandeventer and Chouteau
averbs. Health Commissioner Starkoff
says the trouble at the Chouteau and
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Commissioner and paid by the compa-
nies. The companies have spent thou-
sands of dollars within the last two
years in installing complete new equip-
ment for the prevention of odors.

WHERE SHALL I
GO THIS SUMMER?

SEE THE "RESORTS and COUNTRY
BOARD" Column TODAY

Page One Real Estate and Want Directory.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Circulation Last Sunday, 339,002.

PART TWO.

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1915.

PAGES 1-8B.

General News
and
Department Stores

Jests and Jingles By W. H. JAMES

ARABELLA IN THE FRONT ROW.



MISS ARABELLA SIMPKINS BROWN now hails the happy season. When vaudeville is again in town and fun is routing reason. She's put her summer novels by with all their silly plotting. And when she finds the weather dry you'll see her gaily trotting. To where a dime or twenty cents will buy a world of pleasure. And where the songs that lack in sense make up in rhythmic measure. Again she hears those dear old jokes that always cause a cackle. The strong man lifts a dozen folks without a blook and tackle; Last March she saw him do the same, but anyway it's thrilling. No telling when he'll break his neck, and then 'would be just killing. The song and dance team still is gay and likes to brag about it, And just to show it feels that way, so none would ever doubt it. He does a jig she does a clog, and then they dance together. And, while across the stage they jog, they sing about the weather. A twenty minute sketch exploits an actress that is famous. And then two grizzly bears play quoits, which shows that man can tame us; A reel of pictures in between and then some trapeze swingers, A laugh-compelling blackface scene, some queer Swiss yodel singers, And then Miss Arabella Brown starts home this happy Monday, But not before she sits her down and takes a chocolate, sundae.

WHICH WILL IT BE?
NOW coal they tell us will be short.

But they neglect to state if the shortage will be in supply or only in the weight.

AFTER THE MOVIE SHOW.
Wasn't it funny where he stepped in the bucket and couldn't get his foot out?

"I liked that part where he hit the stenographer in the face with a wet mop."

"I'll bet that girl that played the leading part isn't as pretty as she looks on the screen."

"I thought I'd die when the Judge got hit in the face with a tomato."

"Do you think they're really talking when their hips move?"

"What's that?"

"I'll have to board with his family, so he can get his bit out of my salary."

"What is this new job of yours?"

"O, a very easy one. All I have to do is keep books on the portion of the school fund which will be turned over to the schools after it passes through the politicians' hands."

"I wonder if that was a real banana peel he stepped on when he fell down so funny?"

HARRIED OUT.
Truant Officer. My boy, why aren't you at school?

Willie: They wouldn't let me in.

Truant Officer: Why?

Willie: They said my tuition money was being used to pay the Beer Inspector's salary.

A LOOK AROUND

BY CLARK M'ADAMS.

WEN is Mr. Tolkacz, who is responsible for our welfare, under the new charter, going through the St. Louis tunnel? If he is afraid to risk it, we will tell him how it can be done. If he will hold his smelling salts to his nose

and breathe through a linen handkerchief, he can get out alive. The tunnel ought to be tapped for unnatural gas. Maybe it even has in it exactly what we shall need for the purposes of asphyxiating our enemies. At any rate, it should be analyzed, and if no better use can be

made of it than merely to use it as the filling for a railroad tunnel, it should be released. The air in the tunnel now is the same air Capt. Eads put in there when he completed the Eads bridge. Unfortunately, the tunnel had to be filled for the opening at a time when atmospheric conditions were not very good. It was not only hot, but the wind set in from the east on the morning the tunnel was filled, and the stench from the swamps on the other side was almost unbearable. All the same, the tunnel could not

be without air, and it was impossible

to get any other air for the purpose than that immediately about the ends of the tunnel. There was no compressed air in those times. The result was that the contents of the tunnel, which have now been coughed and sneezed for forty years, have the consistency of mine damp and the salubrious fragrance of one of our West End meat packers.

The Terminal Company will not change the air in the tunnel. The air in there now is better suited to

its purposes as a trust. People com-

ing into the city who are disposed

to wonder why only the St. Louis Transfer Company's men can board

inbound trains to solicit baggage are

rendered unconscious just about the time they begin to realize what an intolerable special privilege that is.

People going out of the city are

moreover in no condition by the time

they get to the bridge to wonder why

one must pay twenty-five cents to

cross it in a train when an electric

car on the next level will take one

over for ten cents. Mr. Tolkacz will

have to see to it.

WHAT about that baggage business, anyway? If one will pay the St. Louis Transfer Company's price, it will check baggage from the home. None of the independent companies can do that, any more than its men can solicit baggage on inbound trains. They will handle our baggage cheaper, but unless we want to go down to the Union Station and stand in line there when we haven't the time

to spare, we cannot avail ourselves of that competition. We have never

heard any explanation of this situa-

tion that was flattering to the Ter-

ralinal Company, nor is it likely that

we shall hear one reflecting credit

upon that corporation as a public

utility. The Big Cinch has so many

ramifications in St. Louis that one

almost despairs of ever seeing them

all exposed; but one especially re-

sents this one because it catches us

coming and going. One does hate to be caught both ways.

There is, however, hope for the

Terminal Company in all these

things. It grows better slowly, but

there is no occasion for any con-

cern to leave the city because it can

not get what it wants. What it

wants may be preposterous and

grossly unfair to the community, but

if the graft is in his place and is

properly salted he can swing the

deal. The trouble with St. Louis

just now, in this philosopher's opin-

ion, is that everything must be too

absolutely upon the level. If a cor-

poration wants a street, it must ask

for it. It can no longer buy it. The

city, in brief, is not for sale. Cor-

porations don't like that kind of a

city. They want what they want,

and if the people's interest is thrust

before their own they very soon pack

up and go where they can come first.

Is there anything in that, do you

think? I am afraid there is. Re-

cently we have had a good deal of

criticism of the Board of Aldermen

because it did not form an alliance

to a bank. Somebody ventured the

opinion the other day that the Bur-

rough Adding Machine Co. went to

Detroit because it could not get con-

cession it wanted from the city

here in St. Louis. They say on the

cars and the trains where these mat-

ters are discussed that other cities

are not half so tight in such things.

SAMMY, THE SCOUT; or Shot Into Matrimony

Scenario by W. H. James
Pictures by S. Carlisle Martin



Cardinal's Secretary in Fire.
BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 14.—The Rev. Eugene J. Connolly, secretary to Cardinal Gibbons, narrowly escaped being crushed under the falling ceiling of the chapel of a negro orphan asylum today when he rushed in to save the sacred vessels. Father Connolly hurried to the home when informed it was on fire.

Shoot Each Other With Same Revolver.
VERNAZO, La., Aug. 14.—Leaping from a burning house, Nellie Strahan, a merchant, shot W. S. Warren, his business partner. City Marshal Walker seized Strahan, Warren and shot Strahan and also Wallace, the latter accidentally. Warren then fell dead. Wallace probably will die. Strahan's wound is slight.

Heat Is a Menace to Lives of Old Folks

Sickness and Misery Are Caused by Constipation In Hot Weather.

People of advancing years should be very careful of their health during the hot months. One has only to follow the mortality rate of elderly people as reported in the papers, to realize that these are the hardest months of the year for them.

It is most important to the maintenance of health and vigor at this time to avoid constipation, with its accompanying headaches and muscular and blood congestion. This can be best accomplished by the timely use of a gentle laxative, such as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepis, an ideal remedy that is pleasant to the taste, easy and natural in its action and does not gripe. Its tonic properties build up and strengthen the system.

Older people should avoid strong physics, cathartics, purgatives, salts and pills, as these afford only tem-



Sunday Dinner; Roast Duck, 2c. Boston Lunchroom, 11 North Broadway.

porary relief and are a shock to the entire system. In every home a bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepis should always be on hand. It is inexpensive and can be obtained in any drug store for only fifty cents. For a free trial bottle write to Dr. Caldwell, 453 Washington St., Mount Clem, Ill.

Girls' \$1.00 Middies, 55c (2d Fl.)

Lowest Prices Our Chief Attraction

Schaefer
STORES CO.
BROADWAY & FRANKLIN

10c
and
12c

Embroidery, 5c Yd.

12 and 18 inch Floucing to be sacrificed Monday at..... 5c
(Main Floor.)

\$1.50
Jap
Silk
Waists

20c All-over Laces,
yard. 15c

19c Ribbons, 4 to 5
in. satin and
messeline, yd. 10c

25c China Silk, yd.

25c Embroidered
Waist, small
designs; wonder-
ful values; all
sizes; Monday
at (Second
Floor), 77c

Look! See what
5c Laces, Edges and Insta., a yard.
5c Ribbons, odd lots, a yard.
35c Handkerchiefs, samples, each.
2c Soap, odd bars, each.
1c Beeswax, 24 for

10c Will Do, Look!
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Today's Beauty Hints

To whiten and beautify the complexion permanently we have found no better preparation than a lotion made by dissolving four ounces of spumax in a half-pint of hot water, then adding two teaspoonfuls of glycerin. This removes any pimples, shiny, muddy or sallow appearance, and will make anyone's skin clear, smooth and velvety. It does not show or rub off like powder; in fact, it seems a part of the skin; and for removing tan and freckles is unequalled.

It is necessary to shampoo more frequently in the warmer weather because of excessive dust and the fact that the head perspires more and is usually exposed to the weather. The easiest and quickest drying shampoo that can be prepared very cheaply by dissolving a teaspoonful of santhox, obtained from your druggist, in a cup of hot water. This rubbed into the scalp creates a thick lather, soothing and cooling in its action, as well as very beneficial to scalp and hair. After rinsing, the scalp is fresh and clean, while the hair dries quickly and evenly, developing a bright luster and a soft heavyness that makes it seem very heavy.—ADV.

Radway's Ready Relief

Jacob Able of R. F. D. No. 1, Millerton, N. Y., for the last three years I had kidney disease and aches and I have had it so bad that for weeks I could not get out of bed. I thought I would try Radway's Ready Relief. I took it and sides a good deal and in a short time the pain was gone. No one that I know of in Millerton, N. Y., was sick like I was till I USED Radway's Ready Relief.

CURES LUMBAGO

Radway's Ready Relief should be well rubbed over a large surface, until a glow is produced, with a burning sensation. Few drops of the oil will be sufficient to do when a dose or retiring would be taken.

25 and 40 cent sizes at druggists.

Lime and Tuberculosis

Dr. Jefferson Bartholow, former professor in the Medical College of America (1895), on pages 215 and 216: "Clinical experience has shown that it (referring to a calcium salt) possesses the ill-defined property known as alternative, removes certain toxic or morbid materials and gives their excretion by the organs of elimination." The testimony which has lately been published in respect to the curative powers in consumption is certainly very striking.

He does not refer to testimony respecting the use of lime in the treatment of medical profession never publicly recommends lime as a cure for consumption. Cases of consumption seem to have yielded to this remedy.

The lime is to be due largely to the fact that in Eckman's Alternative a certain amount of lime is added to other valuable ingredients as to be easily assimilated by the average person. It contains no lime, but the habit-forming drugs, so safe. Sold by W. H. Wright, Dr. C. Judge & Ralph Drug Co., 3 stores and leading druggist.

Eckman Laboratory, Philadelphia.

Training Canaries to Warble

The following pertinent facts, if honestly adhered to, will keep your canary in health and constant song:

First, it must be a male bird. Female canaries seldom sing.

Feed him on P. B. F. Co.'s Bird Seed. Guard him from all drafts.

Have a cake of Bird Manna always in the cage at which he can pick. This is the only correct food for him.

Keep him in a cage which is the world-famous breeders of the Andean bird in the Harts.

Take no cage with your bird's life by giving him dangerous imitations.

All genuine Bird Manna is put up in small boxes. It is the only Bird Manna on the market. It is made by P. B. F. Co.'s Bird Manna printed on it in red ink by druggists, or sent by mail with a postage of 25 cents. Send for the book anyhow. It is your only safe book.

A larger 120-page Illustrated Bird Book mailed on receipt of 15 cents, or together with a cake of Manna for 25 cents. Published by P. B. F. Co., 460 N. Third St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Hay Fever Relief

If you are subjected to hay fever and could quickly afford relief to your misery without taking an expensive vacation in climates more suited, would you continue to suffer rather than try a simple 50-cent remedy? Thousands have found relief in using Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm at this season, and many well-known medical men endorse its virtues for the hay fever victim. If you try it and do not get relief you do not lose a cent, for it is guaranteed to please anyone who suffers. Sold by all well-stocked druggists. A liberal sample mailed for a 2-cent stamp. Address Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm Co., Dayton, O.—ADVERTISEMENT.

Pronounced
Card-you-eye
CARDU
THE WOMAN'S TONIC
Used Successfully For Over 50 Years
Cardu is a purely vegetable Tonic
that during the past 50 years has
helped thousands of women who
suffered with hay fever.
Buy a bottle today.
All Druggists
Dr.

VERMILAX WORM REMEDY
NOW!
The Modern Brotherhood of America, a fraternal insurance society, with headquarters at Mason City, Ia., will hold its national convention at the Planters Hotel, Sept. 17 to 20, inclusive, with an attendance of over 700 delegates and visitors. These will come from every part of the United States. The Modern Brotherhood of America was organized in April, 1907. It now has a membership of over 100,000 men and women being admitted on equal terms. The order is especially strong in Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and the Dakotas.

What Movies Shall I See This Week?
See the "Amusement" ads in the news pages, also the "MOVING PICTURES" Column, page 1, Real Estate and Want Directory.

DR. W. H. WRIGHT
DENTIST
Announces the removal of his offices from 610 Olive Street to
SUITE 407 COMMERCIAL BLDG.
Main 585

LINE UP OFFICIALS FOR PRO-GERMANS, VON MACK'S IDEA

Suggests That Americans of His Race Put Candidates on Record as to Propaganda.

Prof. Edmund von Mack of Cambridge, Mass., recently advanced the idea that the United States ought to have stopped the European war at its inception. He is now out with the suggestion that German-Americans should put candidates for office on record as to their attitude toward the pro-German propaganda in this country.

Prof. von Mack's article, in the forthcoming issue of "The Fatherland," relates to this fall's elections. The only elections to be held this fall are state. Members of Congress, the only body which has power to act in regard to international matters, will not be elected until the fall of 1916. Seven states will elect Governors this fall, and these Governors will have as much to do with the nation's diplomatic affairs and its foreign relations as a township Constable and no more.

Whether this fact occurred to Prof. von Mack's article does not indicate. He says that in this country the war "has engendered passionate feelings, and in places seems to have occasioned almost a cleavage of the electorate. The most obvious need is to obliterate these differences."

And the most obvious means of obliterating the differences, he seems to believe, is to line up all public officials on the pro-German side. "It would seem advisable," he declares, "that the German-Americans address the candidates in all states where elections will take place this fall, something according to this fashion:

Proposed Address to Candidates.

"We do not believe that the injection of the European war question into American State politics is desirable. A great part of the American press, however, has repeated the allies' slander against the race from which we are descended, and has filled the public mind with a certain distrust of us. Exceedingly few men of prominence, whose knowledge of the world and appreciation of the peculiar conditions under which our news of the war is gathered, have thus far raised their voices against the erroneous estimate of Germany and German-Americans thus created.

You are presenting yourself as a candidate for election, and we should, therefore, appreciate an expression of opinion from you on the following points:

"1. Do you agree with us that our present news service is of necessity one-sided?

"2. Do you agree with us in the belief that to condemn a whole people because charges are brought against the conduct of its army is unjust; and that the reputation and achievements of the German people in the immediate past, makes such a condemnation preposterous in this particular case?

"3. Do you agree with us that there is nothing un-American in the activity of those who disapprove of the enormously increased trade in munitions of war and wish to have Congress pass a law forbidding it?"

Clams Calming Effect:

"No honest candidate for office should hesitate to answer these questions. From injecting the war question into State politics, they will keep it out. For they will calm the temper of the people and prevent the cropping up of the unfair and questionable in the unfair and questionable."

Take no chance with your bird's life by giving him dangerous imitations.

All genuine Bird Manna is put up in small boxes. It is the only Bird Manna on the market. It is made by P. B. F. Co.'s Bird Manna printed on it in red ink by druggists, or sent by mail with a postage of 25 cents. Send for the book anyhow. It is your only safe book.

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DENTIST
Announces the removal of his offices from 610 Olive Street to
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Main 585

Note the Announcement of the ASSOCIATED RETAILERS OF ST. LOUIS

In Regard to Rules Governing RETURN OF MERCHANDISE
This advertisement appears on Page 5, Editorial Section, of this paper.

**Established in 1850**
Scruggs - Vandervoort - Barney
OLIVE and LOCUST from NINTH to TENTH
The Best Goods for the Price No Matter What the Price

Visitors in Saint Louis are cordially invited to make use of the many conveniences this store has provided for its patrons. Arrange to have lunch in our delightful Tea Room.

New Fall Goods Vie With This Season's Merchandise for Prominence at Vandervoort's—The Largest Specialty Store in St. Louis

The August sales that are now in progress here—such as the August Sale of Furs, the Sale of Manufacturers' Sample Blankets, Sale of Furniture and the Semi-annual Sale of Sorosis Footwear, together with the clearance of all small lots and broken lines of Summer merchandise—and the new Fall styles that are being shown in many departments, should make this store of much interest to St. Louis shoppers.

What Fashion Has Decreed for Early Autumn**NEW COSTUMES FOR WOMEN**

In our showing of Women's Costumes for Fall many captivating styles of American design, as well as reproductions of Paris models will be seen.

One very stylish Gown is fashioned from a beautiful quality of Gaze de Londres in a rich green and shows touches of braid trimming and a high collar edged with fur. Price \$49.50

Another model is in satin and Georgette crepe combination showing a full skirt with Panier ruffles and wide sash with smart flat bow. This gown has diaphanous sleeves and is beautifully trimmed with gold braid. Price \$45.00

A charming Afternoon Frock of rose taffeta has a chiffon bodice and flowing sleeves of Georgette crepe. A petal-shaped skirt makes this dress unusually attractive. Price \$39.00

Other new models are shown of velvet, silk and saxe, at prices ranging from \$24.50 to \$75.00

Third Floor.

ATTRACTIVE SWEATER COATS

The very latest Autumn models in Silk and Angora Sweater Coats will be displayed here tomorrow for the first time.

It is a pleasure for us to be able to give our customers this early opportunity to select, what is today, one of the most important articles of women's apparel for Fall. The Sweater Coat has proven its value in point of style, comfort and service, and the new Autumn colors are particularly pleasing.

Angora Sweaters are priced at \$8.75 to \$15.00

Silk Sweaters range from \$15.00 to \$32.50

Third Floor.

IN THE MOURNING SHOP

Our exclusive Mourning Shop has also received shipments of new Fall Apparel, including Waists of soft taffeta, crepe de chine, Georgette crepe and combinations of Georgette crepe and taffeta, at prices ranging from

\$6 to \$16.50

One of the new Costumes is of dull, soft taffeta with a plaited, tiered skirt, Georgette crepe sleeves trimmed with taffeta bands, and dull mourning beads ornamenting the waist. Price \$55.00

Another new model is a chiffon and crepe de chine combination with bodice of the chiffon in bolero effect and the skirt of crepe de chine trimmed with quilling. Price \$42.50

Other Dresses for Mourning Wear are priced upward from \$22.50

Third Floor.

LATE ARRIVALS IN BLOUSES

A navy chiffon taffeta Waist with full front, new high stock-collar and long sleeves; sizes 34 to 44. Price \$6

Another of soft gray silk with black and white pinstripes made with high stock-collar and long sleeves with turnback cuffs; sizes 34 to 44. Price \$6

Another pretty Blouse of taffeta features the new stock-collar and has epaulets over the shoulders. It may be had in navy piped with white, or white piped with black. Price \$6

The softest of chiffon taffeta has been used in the making of this Blouse, which has smart high-low collar, long sleeves and fastens with a double row of pearl buttons; choice of Copenhagen, navy, plum or black piped with white. Price \$6

Third Floor.

THE "NEW" IN WOMEN'S SUITS

Exhibition ships bring daily additions to our early Fall showing of Women's Suits, which is even now, quite comprehensive. A wide variety of styles makes it possible for everyone to make a satisfactory selection.

There are semi-tailored and handsome fur and jet-trimmed Suits with the popular hip-length coat and full, flaring skirt, also some that show a few side plackets. Such materials as broadcloth, serge, poplin, gabardine and novelty cloths, as well as mixtures and checks, are shown in African brown, green, black, navy, "mouse," blackberry, hairline checks, etc. Prices range upward from \$16.50

Third Floor.

SMART TOPCOATS FOR WOMEN

The new line of Autumn Coats for Women, now on display on the Third Floor, includes those suitable for street, automobile, travel and afternoon wear in Saint Louis, at the seashore or in the mountains. They are cut on very smart lines in semi-tailored and more dressy models in both three-quarter and seven-eighths lengths. Some are in the loose, flaring styles, while others are belted.

They have deep set-in sleeves and the new "Chin-Chin" collar which buttons up close to the neck. The fabric is used are velour, broadcloth, corduroy, Bolivia cloth, poplin, serge, fancy mixtures, checks and plaids. Prices range upward from \$17.50

Third Floor.

MISSES' AUTUMN APPAREL

Misses' Fall Suits in wonderfully attractive styles. Those suitable for school and general wear are made of the more serviceable fabrics, such as gabardine, whipcord, serge, mixtures, etc., neatly trimmed and in sizes 14 to 18 years. Prices \$16.50 to \$49.50

Misses' Brocade and Chiffon Velvet Suits in handsome models for dress wear, with fur collar and cuffs, and the new skirts trimmed to match the coat. Prices range from \$52.50 to \$125.00

An excellent selection of Misses' and Smart Women's Tops of Broadcloth, Velvet, Imported Mixtures and Woolens, all beautifully trimmed with fur and others in tailored styles trimmed with braid. Sizes 14 to 18 years. Prices \$22.50 to \$35.00

Charming Afternoon and Evening Frocks are shown in Callot Satin, Taffeta and Chiffon. Prices range from \$16.50 to \$55.00

A splendid showing of Girls' Coats, including hand-some trimmed models for dress wear, as well as the Chinchilla and Tailored Coats for school and general wear. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Priced at \$16.50 to \$42.50

Third Floor.

RIDING HABITS FOR MISSES

The furnishing of outfits for equestriennes is a new feature of our Misses' Department that is being very favorably commented upon. The newest models are shown and selection can be made from the smartest fabrics for the Fall season. We make these garments to individual measure for small girls and misses, as well as for women, at prices that vary according to the style and material selected.

Riding Boots and Puttees are displayed in the Shoe Section on the Second Floor.

Third Floor.

NEW SILK PETTICOATS

To conform to the latest dictates of Dame Fashion you will find it necessary to give more attention to the selection of Silk Petticoats for wear with your Fall gowns, than for several seasons past. Two of the new styles which we

Embroid'y Flouncing
45-inch Flouncing, 25c
on French voile, crepe 25c
and organdie, floral and
scroll designs, white and
ecru—some with touch of
color. 25c yard
(Main Floor.)

\$9 Cut Glass Sets at \$5.98

Water Sets of heavy rock crystal, richly cut in beautiful white rose pattern. Set consists of large heavy jug and six tumblers to match—usually \$9.

(Fifth Floor.)

Stix, Baer & Fuller
GRAND LEADER SIXTH WASHINGTON
SEVENTH & LUCAS SAINT LOUIS

\$1.50 Silk Stockings, 95c

Women's pure ingrain thread black Silk Stockings, in light and medium weight, double lace thread, in soles, toes; high heels and deep lace or all-silk garter tops. (Main Floor.)

Note the announcement of the Associated Retailers of St. Louis in regard to rules governing Return of Merchandise. This advertisement appears on Page 5, Editorial Section, of this paper.

Are You Interested in Saving Money? Read On!

Beginning Tomorrow—the Great August Sale of Silks

Nearly 40,000 yards of Silks for the August Sale. A variety that provides for every requirement, and every yard most attractively priced. It is a saving occasion worthy of your first consideration Monday. See additional details in today's *Globe-Democrat*.

\$1 Shirting Silks, 75c
Come in seven different colored stripes of satin on white background—33 inches wide.

85c Shirting Silks, 59c
All-silk Tub Shirtings, in about ten different size stripes—33 inches wide—quantity is limited.

\$1.98 Silks at \$1.50
Foulards, in black or navy blue, with coin dots, and white with black dots—also Crepe de Chines—all 40 inches wide.

Silks and Satins, \$1.50
New Striped Taffetas and Satins, in the pencil, awning and ribbon stripes of white, on navy or black background, for the new style suits. All in the 36-inch width.

\$1.50 Taffetas, \$1
Chiffon Taffetas, in duck and Copenhagen shades of blue—36 inches wide—slightly imperfect. Just limited quantity.

\$2 Crepe de Chine, \$1
More than 900 yards, in all the wanted colors, with neat space prints and flowered effects, with plenty of white and black. Will be in great demand this Fall for dresses and coat lining—40 in. wide.

Black Charmeuse, \$1.48
Forty inches wide—perfect dye and in a good, heavy weight, with dull or high luster—regularly \$1.98 yard.

\$1.50 Bengalines, 69c
A limited quantity of Black Corded Silk or Bengaline, with a brocade design, for coats and skirts—32 inches wide.

Black Wool Satins, \$1.55
A Satin with wool back, of extreme width (54 inches) for coats, capes and skirts. Regular selling price is \$3 yard; also navy, brown and plum.

\$1 Crepe de Chines, 79c
Plain colored Crepe de Chines, in light or pastel shades now so much in demand for undergarments. Plenty of white, ivory, black, flesh, pink and celadon—40 inches wide. Only about 600 yards in the lot.

\$3 Printed Radiums, \$1.50
Come in the subdued shades, such as battleship gray, Belle rose, African brown, Hague blue, old gold, myrtle green, dark navy, taupe, gray and wistaria with rosebud design—something entirely new—40 inches wide.

Crepe de Chines, 60c
Four-inch Black Crepe de Chines, which are "seconds" or re-dyed, but the wearing quality is not affected. Grade which sells regularly at \$3 a yard. As the quantity is limited, not more than eight yards will be sold to a customer, and early shopping will be necessary.

\$2 Duchess Satin, \$1.39
Heavy, all-silk Black Duchess Satin, in the 54-inch width.

\$1.50 Grenadines, 69c
Come in printed figures and flowers on stripe, dice check and plain white background, which is excellent for waists and trimmings—24 inches wide.

\$1.50 Crepe de Chines, \$1
The genuine box-loom Crepe de Chines, in all the evening shades as well as staple navy, Hague blue, Copenhagen, old rose, myrtle green, dark and light gray, browns, tans, also black or white—full 40 inches wide.

\$1.98 Taffetas, \$1.25
Navy Blue Chequered Taffetas, in 35-inch width, and Navy Blue Striped Taffetas in the 40-inch width, and all of Swiss manufacture.

(Second Floor.)



Final Reduction on 600 Boys' Wash Suits \$1.00

Former Prices, \$1.50, \$1.95 and Many Were \$2.45. Materials—Guaranteed fast-color chambres, Galateas, Madras, Sol-suites and percales. Styles—Oliver Twist, Middy, Norfolk, Sailors and short Russian—sizes 2 to 10. (Second Floor.)

50c Union Suits
Women's fine ribbed cotton Union Suits, lace trimmed or tight knee, mercerized taped neck and arms—usual 50c quality. (Main Floor.)

Sets of Six Glass Tumblers, \$1.98
Water Tumblers of cut glass, in attractive sunburst and hob star designs, on heavy crystal blanks—usually priced \$6 dozen—the set of six for \$1.98. (Fifth Floor.)

Filet Flouncing 39c
65 pieces Filet Lace Flouncing and Bands; pretty designs in white and cream; widths 12 to 18 inches—50c and 75c kinds. 39c yard (Main Floor.)

25c Nazareth Waists, 17c

Children's knitted Nazareth Waists, with all the necessary buttons and tapes—in all sizes—slight seconds of 25c quality. 3 for 50c (Main Floor.)

Men's Usual 75c Union Suits, 45c

Of white ribbed, lace finish, short sleeve, ankle length; short sleeve, knee length; and athletic style. Not all sizes in each style, but all sizes in the lot. (N. E. Corner, Main Floor.)

Handkerchiefs 10c

Of pure Irish linen, all full size and perfect, with hem of various widths—regular 19c quality (limit of one dozen to a buyer). (Square 5, Main Floor.)

Women's 19c Vests, 12½c

Women's Vests, of Swiss ribbed cotton, with fancy yoke or edge—mercerized taped neck and arms—usually 19c. (Main Floor.)

Washing Machines \$8.90
Water-Power Washing Machines with guaranteed motor made expressly for Stix, Baer & Fuller. We will send a man to test the water pressure to insure proper operation. Usually \$10.95, special, \$8.90.

Wash Boards, "Universal." brass or zinc rubbing surface. family size, 45c kind, at 29c.

Laundry Tubs galvanized iron, drop handles. Our regular 75c size, Monday, 47c.

Laundry Benches—hold two tubs, \$1.39 kind, at 95c.

Clothes Wringers, "Domestic," wood frame, rubber rolls, guaranteed for 3 years, \$2.89

(Main Floor.)

10c "Hope" Muslin at 6c Yard

A sale of the well-known "Hope" Bleached Muslin, made by the Lonsdale Mills—full yard wide (an occasional oil spot here and there)—no mail or phone orders—special at 6c yard.

\$1 Bolt Longcloth, 75c Bolt
Soft-finished English Longcloth, 36 inches wide—put up in 10-yard bolts.

35c Ready-Made Sheets, 59c
Heavy, extra length, bleached Sheets, size 81x99 inches.

25c Poplins, 15c Yard
Highly mercerized Corded Poplins, in solid black, white and all colors.

25c Bedsheets, 65c

About twenty dozen Twin Bed-sheets, made of percale sheeting—size 72x99 in.—slightly soiled.

25c Dress Linens, 15c Yd.

All pure flax Dress Linens, in natural tan color—36 inches wide.

(Main Floor.)

The Great Basement's Sales

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All pure flax Dress Linens, in natural tan color—36 inches wide.

(Main Floor.)

The Basement Silk Sale

Will bring unprecedented low prices on Silks of quality.

Extra—\$1.25 Novelty Crepe Silks, 69c Yd.

About 600 yards of Novelty Crepe Silks, in all the good shades, as well as black or white, in new printed designs, for dresses, waists and fancy suits—40 inches wide.

\$1 Silk Messionalles, 89c Yd.

A fine yarn-dyed, all-silk Satin 36-inch Messionalles, in twenty-eight good shades, including white and black, with a beautiful permanent luster.

\$1.50 Satin Linings, 69c Yd.

High grade Novelty all-silk Satin Linings, in beautiful self-colored designs, in many different shades—24 inches wide.

85c Printed Satins, 15c Yd.

A limited quantity of White Satin, with various colored over-

prints, 24 inches wide.

Extra—Silk Remnants at 49c Yd.

Fancy and plain Silks, in Crepes, Messionalles, Meteors, Satins, Taffetas, Bengalines, Poplins and other wanted weaves, in light and dark colors. Lengths range from 1½ to 5 yards, and widths of 30 to 44 inches. Sell off the full piece at \$1 to \$2 yard.

(Main Floor.)

Madras Curtains Special, \$1 Pr.

Two hundred pairs of imported Scotch Madras Curtains, in

soft cream color, Colonial and conventional designs. These

Curtains launder beautifully and require no stretching or

starching. Choice, while the quantity on hand lasts, \$1 pair

Lace Curtains, \$1.49 Pr.

Beautiful new Lace Curtains, in

madras and Scotch weaves; de-

signs which are exact copies of

Brussels, Battenberg and Cluny

laces.

Long Silk Gloves, 55c Pair

16-button-length Milanese

Silk Gloves, in white, black

and colors. Made with dou-

ble finger tips. Sell regu-

larly at \$50 pair.

(Main Floor.)

Additional details in *Globe-Democrat*

\$1.50 Silk Stockings, 95c

Women's pure ingrain thread black Silk Stockings, in light and medium weight, double lace thread, in soles, toes; high heels and deep lace or all-silk garter tops. (Main Floor.)

Note the announcement of the Associated Retailers of St. Louis in regard to rules governing Return of Merchandise. This advertisement appears on Page 5, Editorial Section, of this paper.

342 Fall Sample Suits for Women and Misses

A Great Sale Which Begins Tomorrow

Regular \$12.50, \$15, \$16.50, \$18.50, \$20 and \$22.50 Suits.

All at one price,



In Basement



THIS suit sale will begin at 8:30 o'clock, and, naturally, the early comers will secure the biggest bargains.

While the range of sizes is practically complete, there are greater quantities of misses' sizes 16 and 18, and women's sizes 36 and 38.

You can make your selection from a wonderful range of Fall materials, including broadcloths, gabardines, poplins, serges, tweeds, mixtures, etc., in all the new dark shades, including browns, blues, greens, plum and blacks. Inasmuch as there are 150 different styles, it is impossible to give a full description. There are eight Suits that are unusual quality, trimmed with furs. Come with the expectation of securing suits for which you will pay later in the season, \$12.50, \$15, \$16.50, \$18.50, \$20, \$22.50—all for \$10.

(Basement Garment Section.)



Dining Room Suite (as pictured), \$129.50

The Buffet is 54-inch size.

54-inch Extension

FIVE ST. LOUISANS SAVED WHEN CLOSE TO DEATH IN LAKE

Yacht Encounters Storms, Rips
a Seam and Otherwise Gives
Them Adventure.

Five St. Louisans, who left the city about a month ago for the Great Lakes, in quest of pleasure and adventure, returned last week more successful in their search of adventure than of pleasure. Campbell Cummings, a lawyer; Aloys Herz, superintendent of the Busy Bee Candy Co.; Baerent Ten Broek, Dudley Bradson, vice-president of the De Arcy Advertising Co., and Thomas

L. Watts Jr. of the Watts Realty Co. were the adventurers. The party cruised about on Lake Michigan and neighboring waters in a 20-ton racing yacht owned by Commodore W. Wyatt Perry of the Chicago Yacht Club.

Accompanied by six Chicagoans they started, on July 17, in the annual Chicago-Mackinac Island yacht race, one of the sailing classics of the Western waters which attracted some 15 boats. The Salle, Commodore Perry's craft, was the largest vessel entered.

The boat encountered a head-on wind and steered straight for Sheboygan and thence to Manitowoc, Mich. On Monday morning, July 19, with two-thirds of the distance covered, and while holding the lead, the boat ripped a seam about 18 inches from Manitowoc. The craft soon began to leak water and all hands were ordered to the pumps. Two buckshot chains were put to work and, according to the adventures, each of the 11 men aboard worked harder than they ever did before.

The distress signals were raised and the danger signals were hoisted, but no help came. At length the life-saving station was reached and the craft was towed to shore. When land was reached

the deck was within six inches of the lake level. A condition of the race provided that shore could not be touched, so the Salle was out of the contest.

After repairs were made the party cruised about on the lake and then made for Georgian Bay. One storm encountered while near Mackinac Island sent the boat on a two days' drive in no special direction, and caused a huge scare for the would-be sailors.

On the homeward journey a dense fog came up and it was necessary to remain stationary in mid-lake for a night and a day.

Boats Train to Kill Snake.

HINTON, W. Va., Aug. 14.—When Fireman George Dally, on a Sewell Valley Railroad train, on which Bishop J. Donahue of the Wheeling diocese, and other Catholic clergy were passengers, saw a huge rattlesnake near Clifftop, he stopped the train and the members of the crew killed the reptile. It had 11 rattlers and a button.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening news paper in St. Louis that receives or publishes news gathered by the Associated Press.

ALLIED PRISONERS ON ISLAND ALWAYS TRYING TO ESCAPE

Interned by Holland, 27 Officers
Refuse to Promise Not to
Return to Colors.

Correspondence of the Associated Press.
THE HAGUE, Netherlands, July 24.—Twenty-seven Belgian, French and English officers still elect to remain prisoners of the U. S. in the Netherlands, rather than return to their country to go on with the fight. Only it is our duty to keep them here." Nyses of the Belgian army, who was killed across the Dutch frontier by his own men, after he was rendered unconscious by seven bullet wounds, the most popular prisoner is an Irish Major of the British flying

to roam anywhere in Holland.

The island is a sort of geographical joke, for it is little more than a small sandbank that was left high and dry when the sea drowned the central part of The Netherlands and formed the Zuider Zee. About 220 people, however, live on this little stretch of land, which the average pedestrian may cross in 10 minutes.

The islanders are extremely clannish and stick to the dress of 200 years ago. They amuse themselves by fishing for herring and anchovies and in building dykes against the winter terrors of the North Sea.

The presence of the interned officers is regarded as a sort of sporting affair, even among the Dutch guards. The commander describes the situation by saying: "We are excellent friends with our prisoners. We greatly respect the men who try to escape and return to their country to go on with the fight. Only it is our duty to keep them here." Nyses of the Belgian army, who was killed across the Dutch frontier by his own men, after he was rendered unconscious by seven bullet wounds, the most popular prisoner is an Irish Major of the British flying

corps, who actually made his escape from the island by swimming for about three hours, and who would have succeeded in his flight but for the small mishap which landed his boat in a village which was under martial law.

Since this attempt, however, the island is more strongly guarded. The foreign officers are not allowed to speak with the people from the village. All yachts are carefully watched. A torpedo boat stationed in the little harbor is kept ready to pursue all swimmers, and guards have been placed on the tower of the church to survey the whole island.

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had four years' high school course or quired, but grades covering four years must be submitted, not later than Aug. 25 to Mrs. Lon Saunders, 537 Bartmer avenue.

Are "Danger Signals"—the human system's method of giving warning that the blood has become impoverished and circulation poor. In this condition the human body is almost powerless to resist the more serious illness. Don't delay. You need

DR. PIERCE'S
Golden Medical Discovery

It gets to work immediately at the seat of your trouble—the Stomach. It lends a helping hand. Helps to digest the food. Tones up the stomach. Soon brings back normal conditions. Food is properly assimilated and turned into rich, red blood. Every organ is strengthened and every tissue re-vitalized.

Roots from great American forests. Try this remedy now. Sold by Medicine Dealers in liquid or tablet form—or send 50¢ to Dr. Pierce's Invalids Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial box.

You can have the complete "Medical Adviser" of 1908 pages—cloth bound—free—by sending Dr. Pierce 31c for wrapping and mailing.

WOLFF-WILSON DRUG CO'S 29th Anniversary Sale.

Mail
Orders
Filled
Promptly

Kindly Send
Postage
With All
Mail
Orders

Perfumes

	Toilet Waters
50c oz. Houbigant's Ideal... \$1.50	25c Lazell's Japanese Honey... 19c
25c oz. Meringue... 50c	50c Lazell's Japanese Honey... 30c
75c oz. Lazell's Japanese Honey- suckle... 50c	\$1.00 Lazell's Japanese Honey- suckle... 75c
75c oz. Venetian Rose... 50c	75c Pinard's Lilac Vegetable... 40c
75c oz. Allian's Janice... 25c	Mary Garden Toilet Water, or original Scented bottle... \$2.00
50c oz. Blue Lillies... 25c	50c American Toilet Water... 25c
50c oz. Sweet Pea... 25c	50c Florida Water... 25c
50c oz. Lily of the Valley... 25c	50c Violet or Cyano Toilet Water... 30c
50c oz. White Rose... 19c	

TO HEAL YOUR SKIN
and Preserve Its Health

POSLAM

ointment
and soap

POSLAM OINTMENT is the quick-acting Remedy for all Skin Troubles. Amazingly effective for causing the disappearance of PILES, RASHES, BLIMMISHES of VARIOUS KINDS, MEDICATION WITH ERUPTIVE DISORDERS, ITCHING, SCALPS when applied; relieves immediately from inflamed Complexions OVERNIGHT.

50c size 39c
\$2.00 size \$1.78
3 cakes Soap, box... 50c

Dirlove CUCUMBER CREAM

FOR MASSAGING AND
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

Dirlove

Cucumber Cream beautifies the complexion, softens and whitens the skin, allays irritation—
2-oz. jar... 25c | 4-oz. jar... 50c

Dirlove

Peroxide Cream, whitens, preserves and protects the skin; best for sunburn and tan—
2-oz. jar... 25c | 4-oz. jar... 50c

Dirlove

Orange Flower Skin Food, nourishes the skin by absorption, fills out hollow cheeks and neck—
2-oz. jar... 25c | 4-oz. jar... 50c

Dirlove

Massage Cream, softens the pores, removes blackheads and wrinkles, makes the skin smooth and rosy—
2-oz. jar... 25c | 4-oz. jar... 50c

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An Operation Was Not Needed

Mrs. W. A. Barnes, who lives in Ballard, Cal., has sent to the Pinus Laboratories a very strong endorsement of Frutola and Traxo. In her letter, Mrs. Barnes says:

"Doctors say gall-stones cannot be cured without an operation, costing much money as well as unnecessary suffering. I am cured, I know, and this is proof positive, and my friends know that such is the case."

Frutola is a powerful lubricant for the intestinal organs. A single dose is usually sufficient to clearly indicate its efficiency. Traxo is a splendid tonic alterative that acts on the liver and kidneys, stimulating the flow of gastric juices to aid digestion, and remove bile from the general circulation. Traxo should be taken three or four times a day following a dose of Frutola to strengthen and restore the weakened, run-down system.

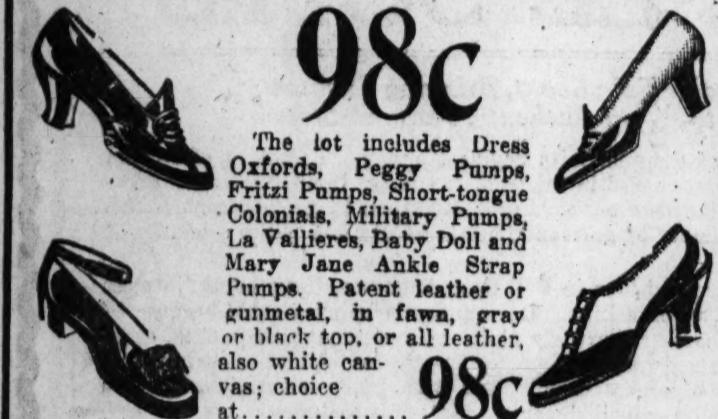
For the convenience of the public, arrangements have been made to supply Frutola and Traxo through leading drug stores. In St. Louis they can be obtained at Wolff-Wilson Drug Co., 6th and Washington.

Williams
Sixth and Franklin
Our Location Saves You Money
25c

MAIL ORDERS
6c
EXTRA

Double Eagle Stamps
ALL DAY MONDAY

We redeem Eagle Stamp Books—\$2.50 in merchandise, or \$2 in cash. Only large downtown exclusive shoe store that gives Eagle Stamps.

Women's Summer Footwear
\$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50 Values—NowLadies' "Nullifiers and 1-Strap Slippers"
A Home Necessity
Slippers come with patent tip or plain toes. Slippers made of soft kid, with kid sock lining; \$1.25 values.

Monday Only
All sizes.

White Peggy Pumps
For Ladies
Choices of any white canvas Pump in the house; values up to \$3.00, at 98c

White Strap Pumps
For Ladies. 2-Strap and Mary Jane Styles
All \$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50 values now

Bar-Strap Pumps
FOR LADIES
Patent or dull leather.
\$3.00 values, now, \$2.19
\$2.50 values, now, \$1.59

Ladies' Sport Oxfords
RUBBER SOLES
All white canvas or TAN, or BLACK leather trimmed; \$2 values, now, 88c

White Button Shoes
\$1.50 Values
Misses' 69c
Infants' 49c

Mary Jane Pumps
\$1.50 Values
Patent, dull and white canvas.
Misses' 69c
Infants' 49c

Elk Sole "Outing Shoes"
For Men and Boys
Men's Black or Tan Elk Sole Outing Shoes—\$2.00
"wear like iron"—easy as a glove; great shoes for work or for play....

Boys' (Tan or Black), sizes 1 to 5½, \$1.50
Little Gents' (Tan or Black), sizes 10 to 13½, \$1.39

Men's Canvas Oxfords
Leather or Rubber Sole
"Choice of the House" \$1.25
any man's white canvas or Palm Beach Oxford, \$2.00
and \$2.50 values....

Have impression taken in the morning and get teeth the same day. Examinations and advice free. Call and see Samples of our Crowns and Bridge Work.

Bridge Work—We make a specialty of gold and porcelain bridge work. See samples of this beautiful work. We guarantee our work to give satisfaction. 10% off to those men and families.

\$5
EVERSTICK SUCTION
Set of Teeth \$5.00
Gold Crowns \$4.00
Bridge Work \$3.00 and up
Extracting 50c

NATIONAL DENTAL CO., 720 Olive Street
Open Daily: Sunday 9 to 1. Lady attendants.

MAYOR INVITES ALL UNITED STATES TO ST. LOUIS FOR WEEK

Proclamation Sets Aside Oct. 4 to 9 for "Buy in St. Louis" Demonstration.

Mayor Kiel issued yesterday a proclamation to the people of St. Louis setting aside the week of Oct. 4 to 9, inclusive, as "Buy-in-St. Louis Week," to be devoted to a "united manifestation of St. Louis in industry, commerce, finance, culture and education and a hospitable city and as one of the greatest markets in the United States."

To the people of the territory tributary to St. Louis especially, and to the entire United States, he extends an invitation to visit St. Louis for business and pleasure and join in the fall festivities, the Veiled Prophet pageant and the agricultural fair.

Buy-in-St. Louis Week will be under the auspices of the Buy-in-St. Louis League, with the co-operation of the Business Men's League, the Sales Managers' Bureau, the Advertising Club, the Local Implement, Vehicle and Hardware Dealers' Association, the Women's Council and other civic and commercial organizations.

The week is to be devoted to presenting the claims of St. Louis as the leading central market of the United States. Those who are at the head of the various social, civic and commercial exhibitions and entertainments for the public are uniting to make this the most notable week in the history of St. Louis. Manufacturers, jobbers and merchants will make special displays of their wares.

In his proclamation Mayor Kiel says: "I call upon those in the municipal service institutions and their employees to give every possible courtesy to visitors; and upon those administering its public works, municipal institutions, public schools and other facilities, the library, the Missouri Botanical Gardens, Missouri Historical Gallery, Art Museum, Academy of Science, St. Louis Agricultural Fair, automobile show and especially our industrial establishments to lend their efforts toward making this occasion notable for our visitors, and upon all citizens to extend true St. Louis hospitality and to make the entertainment a matter of personal and civic pride; that St. Louis may maintain her justly earned name and fame as being a great market and a hospitable city."

INDIANA MAN AMONG THOSE KILLED AT DARDANELLES

A. L. Sherbourne Served in Spanish and Boer Wars and Enlisted in New South Wales Regiment.

Correspondence of the Associated Press. SYDNEY, Australia, July 31.—The names of several men who gave their homes to the United States upon voluntary return with Australian contingents for active service in the war, have appeared lately in the published lists of casualties cabled from Turkey to the commonwealth.

Notable among those killed was Sergeant-Major A. L. Sherbourne, who enlisted in a New South Wales command. Sherbourne was a native of Indiana. He was a trolley car conductor in Newcastle, this State, when he enlisted. He was seriously wounded in the first landing of Australian troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula, but in a recent letter to a friend in Newcastle he announced his intention of shortly returning to the front. He did so and met his death.

Sergeant-Major Sherbourne served in the United States Navy in the war with Spain and subsequently served in the British army in the Boer war. He was present at the capture of Santiago in the former and at the latter he earned a medal. After the war he joined the Cape Mounted Police in South Africa and received special commendation for courageous conduct. He also had considerable literary attainments and was the author of a number of short stories.

In a letter written by him to a Sydney newspaper not long before the Australian expeditionary force was shifted to Turkey to fight, he vigorously defended the conduct of the Australian soldiers in Egypt; it having been reported in some quarters that the troops from the Antipodes were falling into evil ways.

STANDARD OIL CO. FAILS TO GET CONTRACT WITH CHINA

Exploitation of the Oil Fields in the Oriental Republics

American Concern
PEKING, China, Aug. 14.—W. E. Dennis, vice president of the Standard Oil of New York, left for the United States today, having failed to conclude a permanent contract with the Chinese Government for the exploitation of oil fields in China.

The Standard Oil Co. entered into a preliminary agreement with China last year for the development of oil districts in the northern part of the country. This agreement expires tomorrow.

The American legation will continue efforts to reconcile the differences between the Government and the company. The expiring agreement provides for the exploitation of the oil fields of the province of Shensi and the northern part of the province of Chihli. It was contemplated that should they prove sufficiently valuable, a Chinese-American company was to be formed, in which the Standard Oil Co. would have had a controlling interest, the Chinese Government receiving a certain percentage of the shares.

GOING AWAY THIS SUMMER
Make your vacation complete. Have the Post-Dispatch mailed to your address, which may be changed as frequently as you wish. Price by mail, postage paid, 45 cents a month.

IRISH NATIONALIST PICNIC TODAY
The Irish Nationalists of St. Louis will conduct their annual picnic today at Central Park, East St. Louis. Jerry R. Kane of East St. Louis will deliver an address in the evening.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1915.

Palm Beach Suits that sold earlier in the season at \$10 and \$12.50; Monday,

JOHN D. DAVIS, President
The LINDELL STORE
It Pays to Pay Cash
WASHINGTON AVENUE AND EIGHTH STREET

\$3.95
3.95
3.95

All Summer Dresses, regularly selling at \$5, \$6 and \$8; Monday, choice, \$2.25

Sale of Manufacturers' Short Lengths & Seconds

A group of direct-from-manufacturer purchases. Every bit of merchandise is in good, serviceable condition. A microscopic hole, but not even that in most cases. A slight blemish in the weave or an oil stain is enough to put them in the class of "seconds." The short lengths are perfect piece goods in less than bolt lengths. Every purchase in this sale was made at a saving of from one-fourth to over half. Tomorrow morning the goods are on sale at the same proportionate saving for you.

Sheets—Full bleached (81x90), (72x95); slightly mill stained..... 33c
Sheets—Extra heavy, bleached Sheets; slightly mill stained; 72x90. Values up to 60c..... 40c

Bedspreads

(Seconds)

Fine crochet and Marseilles Spreads. The majority of these Spreads are only soiled. Those few in which there were defects have been so cleverly mended as to almost defy detection.

Up to \$1.50 Spreads for..... 85c
Up to \$2.00 Spreads for..... \$1.15
Up to \$4.50 Spreads for..... \$1.59

Crash Toweling

(Short Lengths)

Heavy half-linen, full bleached Roller Toweling, with either red or blue border. Also fine linen finish cotton huck crash. Regular 10c quality; at, 7c yard..... 7c

Men's and Women's Handkerchiefs—Slight Seconds

Men's Handkerchiefs
Handkerchiefs worth up to 50¢. Every thread pure, fine linen. Plain hemstitched or with embroidered initial. A wonderful bargain. 10c
Choice..... 6c

Men's Handkerchiefs
Pure linen, full bleached and hemstitched. Handkerchiefs that regularly sell at never less than 10c. Priced Monday, at..... 10c

Women's Handkerchiefs
All pure linen. One corner is beautifully embroidered in a selection of pretty designs. Regularly would sell at 15c and 25c. Choice, Monday, at..... 5c

89c Longcloth, 59c
(Perfect Goods)

An exceptionally fine quality of English Longcloth, splendid chamois finish; full 36-inch width; specially priced Monday at, 10-yard bolt for..... 59c

Men's Handkerchiefs
These are 10c to 15c values. All linen and hemstitched. One corner embroidered with design or initial. Choice, Monday, at..... 5c

9c Longcloth, 59c
(Perfect Goods)

Pure silk, in black, green, blue and garnet. Also fine black Union silk; splendidly made, but have tiny pinholes or defects in the weave. If perfect would sell for \$1.50 to \$4. Choice Monday, at..... 1

5c Bath Towels for..... 15c
35c Bath Towels for..... 25c
50c Bath Towels for..... 35c
75c Bath Towels for..... 49c

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5c Bath Towels for.....



A Gigantic Mercantile Feat Which Our Five Stores Will Accomplish This Month

WITH a sales impetus gained from two weeks of unprecedented buying activity, this colossal mercantile movement starts on its THIRD WEEK of pre-eminent value-giving Monday with greatly augmented lots of fresh, crisp merchandise throughout every section of the house. The values in this sale exemplify what a gigantic commercial factor our FIVE-STORE BUYING ORGANIZATION is. In American markets as in foreign trade centers our tremendous outlet brings discounts & special terms that redound to YOUR benefit on merchandise you buy HERE. Direct buying connection with mills & manufacturers & making a short cut to the source of supply, give us a competitive advantage that is to the profit of our patrons.

The sales goal placed for our FIVE stores for the month of August has been in a measure a test of the resourcefulness of our Buying Organization. The extraordinary nature of the event makes it

A Sale Unlike Any St. Louis Has Experienced

In which our BUYING POWER has been convincingly demonstrated to thousands of St. Louisans. The splendid success of the first two weeks, in which new sales records have been established, exemplifies the ENTIRE CONFIDENCE of the GREAT PUBLIC in our printed word & statement—a confidence that is zealously guarded in every store act & in every piece of merchandise.

Women's 50c to 59c Union Suits, 35c

Very elastic, cotton ribbed, with closed crotch, collarette neck, finished seams, slight seconds, in high neck, short sleeve, ankle length.
19c to 25c Silk Lisle, Silk & Cotton Sox (some seconds), pair, 9c.
Porosknit Shirts or Drawers, seconds of 50c grade, 25c.
50c Nainsook Athletic Shirts or Drawers, 25c.

12½c & 15c "Cumfy" cut sleeveless Vests, seconds, 7½c.
17c extra size sleeveless Vests, 11c.
Main Floor

Men's \$1 Union Suits, 44c

Fine ribbed bleached cotton, low neck, sleeveless, extra & regular sizes, knee length, wide leg, lace trimmed, plain & lace yoke, silk or mercerized taped neck & arms.

12½c & 15c "Cumfy" cut sleeveless Vests, seconds, 7½c.
17c extra size sleeveless Vests, 11c.
Main Floor

65c & 75c Bungalow Aprons at 49c

Women's square neck, belted waist Bungalow Aprons of excellent percale, piped with plain colors—2 large pockets, 39c lace front Percale Aprons, light colors, 29c.

Light or dark color Dust Caps, 3 for 10c.
Third Floor

\$1 to \$1.50 Picture Frames, 75c

Stand & Hanging Hand-carved Frames, from cabinet to 1x11 size.

\$2.25 to \$3 Stand Cheval Hand-carved Frames, \$1.75.

18x40-in. Mantel or Panel Mirrors, \$3.95.

Oil Paintings, fitted with shadow box, \$5.

Fifth Floor

Wall Papers

5c & 6c Papers, suitable for all rooms, roll, 214c.

10c & 12½c Parlor, Bedroom & Hall Papers, roll, 514c.

15c German-dyed Oatmeal Papers, cut-out borders, roll, 514c.

Up to 18c bedroom stripes & floral cutout Borders, roll, 614c.

20c Varnished Tiles, Washable Papers, with borders only, roll, 12½c.

50c & 60c Tiffany Blends & Tapestry effects, roll, 37½c.

Fourth Floor

\$3.75 & \$4.50 Lace Curtains, \$2.27 Pair

Art Filet, Saxon, Egyptian, Brussels & French Cable Net, Marquisette and Handmade Lace Curtains, in handmade Honiton, Duchesse, Princess, Arabian, Cluny, Rocco, Renaissance & Marie Antoinette designs, with 34 new patterns. Colors are white, ivory, ecru, two-tone & Arabians, 6 to 24 pairs of a kind.

81.50 & 92 Novelty Scrim Curtains, pair, 79c.

25c & 35c Chintz & Cretonne, yd., 16c.

29c & 39c Sash, Panel & Curtain Laces, yd., 15c.

45c Reversible Poplin & Madras Drapery, yd., 28c.

Fourth Floor

24c Sale of Soap

Your choice of any one of the following lots of Soap Monday at 24c.

Bar White & French Soap, FOR 7½c
5c Felt-Neck Soap, 10c
11 bars Hammer Laundry Soap, 12c
12 bars Lenox Laundry Soap, 13c.

27½ No. 8 copper Wash Bottles, \$1.80.

45c "Wear Ever" 1-qt. Aluminum Saucers, 14c.

52c Hand Dolly Mops, triangle shape, 29c.

25c 6-lb. Westinghouse Electric Irons, \$1.95.

33.50 white enamel lined Automatic Refrigerators, \$13.50.

1.50 Emery Grinder, 85c.

35c 30x7 adjustable Window Screens, 27c.

Basement Gallery

\$22.50 Golden Oak Buffets

\$14.45

Quarter-sawn oak, Colonial design, 44-inch top with beveled plate mirror, 3 drawers & 2 commode cupboards.

\$15 "Defiance" sleeping porch sanitary couch with mattress, \$10.75.

\$3.50 quartered oak Dining Chairs, golden or fumed, \$2.35.

\$3.60 quartered golden oak Dresser, Colonial design, beveled plate mirror, \$24.75.

\$3.20 quartered golden oak Princess Dresser, plate mirror, \$22.25.

Fourth Floor

Monday Is Amoskeag Day

A day of great helpfulness to every family in St. Louis & environs—a day we have twice each year for the further introduction of Amoskeag products, with offerings of a remarkable nature.

New Fall patterns in AMOSKEAG dress or apron ginghams, plain & fancy chambrays, shirting madras, domet & outing flannels, bed tickings & denims are offered in many instances at less than wholesale cost.

No mail or telephone orders are filled & none sold to dealers.

7½c Amoskeag Apron Ginghams

at 5½c Yard

Pure indigo dye, blue & white checks & tweedies, mill remnants of 2½ to 10 yards—while 7000 yards last, & not over 20 yards to customer.

Amoskeag White Outing, 6½c
28-in. wide Panola Outing Flannel, mill cuts of 3 to 10 yards; soft fleece, double-faced, for sleeping garments.

15c Amoskeag Daisy Cloth, 9c
36 in. wide, snow white, heavy quality, soft, double-faced, mill remnants 2½ to 10 yards.

Amoskeag 12½c A. F. C. Ginghams at 8½c
The most popular Dress Ginghams; come in beautiful designs for school dresses, house wrappers, etc.; fast colors, 2½ to 10 yard lengths.

Amoskeag 34-in. Outing, 7½c
Excellent quality mill cuts 2 to 10 yards, mostly stripes, for women & children's wear, soft fleece.

Amoskeag 20c A. C. A. Ticking, 12½c
Fancy stripes, 32 in. wide, feather proof, mill cuts 3 to 10 yards.

32-in. Amoskeag Domest Flannel, 8½c
Snow white, good heavy quality, mill cuts 3 to 10 yards, for nightgowns, etc.

Basement Economy Store

Amoskeag 32-in. Madras, 7½c
Well-known Shirting Madras, light grounds, woven designs, net stripes, etc. Mill remnants 2½ to 10 yards.

Amoskeag Fancy Outings, 8½c
36 in. wide, neat fancy stripes, double-faced, soft fleece; mill remnants 2½ to 10 yards.

Amoskeag Utility Ginghams, 7½c
Beautiful plaids, checks, stripes, etc., crisp mill cuts 2½ to 10 yards; tub proof.

Amoskeag 32-in. Chambrays, 6½c
Crisp mill cuts 3 to 10 yards, plain shades only; good assortment of popular shades for women & children's wear.

Amoskeag Fancy Chambrays, 7½c
32 in. wide, excellent assortment of plaids, checks, stripes, etc.; mill cuts 2½ to 10 yards.

Amoskeag 36-in. Ticking, 17c
Fancy & staple stripes, mill cuts 3 to 15 yards, absolutely feather proof; while 2 cases last.

Basement Economy Store

Amoskeag 32-in. Chambrays, 6½c
Crisp mill cuts 3 to 10 yards, plain shades only; good assortment of popular shades for women & children's wear.

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What "Movies" Shall I See This Week?

SEE The "Amusements" ads in news pages, also the "Moving Pictures" column.

Page One Real Estate and Want Directory.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Pages 1-16.

Circulation Last Sunday, 339,002.

PARTS 3 AND 4 (NEWS AND SPORTING SECTION)

ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1915.

PRICE FIVE CENTS. ON TRAINS SIX CENTS.

HOW GERMAN PROPAGANDA IS PROMOTED HERE

New York World Obtains Private Letters Showing Methods of German-Americans and German Agents in Efforts to Influence Public Opinion.

How "The Fatherland" Is Financed and Controlled—Interesting Outline of Proposed News Agency Ostensibly American, but Secretly German.

World Announces It Will Expose Schemes to Foment Strikes in Munitions Factories—Says German Government Is Building Big Shell Plant in This Country.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (Sunday).—The New York World prints a lengthy article this morning, giving many interesting details of the methods of certain German-Americans and German agents in their work of promoting the German propaganda in this country, and their efforts to influence American opinion. The article is announced as the first of a series, and it is based in large part upon private correspondence which The World has obtained. Several letters and other papers are reproduced. The principal facts in today's article are:

1. The weekly magazine "Fatherland," which professes loyalty to the American Government, but which bitterly attacks President Wilson, and which undertook to justify the sinking of the Lusitania, and has taken the German side in all the negotiations growing out of that act, is financed by the German Government, and is partially, if not entirely, controlled by that Government. The German Government is represented in this matter by Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, most active of Germany's financial agents in the United States.

2. A attempt was made by M. B. Claussen, principal manager of The Hamburg-American Steamship Co., and manager of the German information bureau in the Hotel Astor, New York, to bring about the purchase of the American Press Association, for the purpose of getting a matter favorable to the German cause into the thousands of weekly and small daily newspapers which it supplies with news and pictures. The American Press Association, in New York, is an agency for supplying "patent insides," electrotyped news and pictures to small papers, and it should not be confused with telegraphic news agencies such as the Associated Press. The plan for its acquisition provided that it should remain, ostensibly, under American management. Claussen reported to Financial Agent Albert that he had obtained a 30-days' option on "controlling interest" in the American Press Association. Courtland Smith, president of the concern, denies, that such an option was given.

Planned to Purchase Daily Paper. A plan to purchase the New York Evening Mail, and convert it into a pro-German organ, was pushed on for some time by Paul T. Davis, and his father, George H. Davis, a native of Germany. They acted, at first, in the hope that the German Government through Ambassador von Bernstorff, would finance the plan. When they learned that this could not be arranged, they carried on an attempt to finance the plan in this country. The fact of their attempt to acquire the Mail, as a German organ, was printed in New York daily papers when the negotiations were first attempted.

4. A confidential report by an agent of the German Government, copies of which were sent to Ambassador Bernstorff, to Financial Agent Albert and to the Berlin Government, last month, recommended that a news bureau, to sell news to American papers, be established "with German money." This "news" was to be of a character favorable to Germany.

5. The same report recommended that negotiations be begun with a leading lecture bureau, to induce "suitable Americans" to deliver lectures of a kind which should indirectly help Germany. In some cases this help was to be given by arousing American feelings against England or Japan. The names mentioned in this suggestion

German Agent's Idea of the Kind of News Agency Germany Should Operate in America

THE New York World, in its article showing the activities of German-Americans and German agents in this country, prints a confidential report, which it says was made to Dr. Heinrich F. Albert, German financial agent in this country, and copies of which were sent to Berlin and to Ambassador Bernstorff. This report recommended the establishment of a pro-German news syndicate in the United States and the subsidizing of a lecture course. The name of the author of the report is not given.

The report estimates the cost of the proposed news syndicate as 45,000 marks a month, or 1,080,000 marks (\$270,000) for two years. A part of this outlay would be repaid by the income from the news service. The cost of the lecture enterprise is figured not to exceed \$75,000.

The report, in part, is as follows:

"Control Opinion by News."

"In order to obtain our aim, it is necessary to begin and carry through a press agitation which is adapted to the character, the wishes and the ways of thinking of the American public. Everything must be communicated to them in the form of 'news,' as they have been accustomed to this and only understand this kind of propaganda. The value of such a press campaign in America if carried out by Americans for Americans can be seen from the following concrete examples:

"For the distribution of the news, which we have in view it will be absolutely necessary to found a new American news syndicate with German money. This has to be accomplished by a United States corporation without letting it become known that German money is behind it. It has to be the aim of this syndicate to give to the American newspapers and magazines news and pictures with such a value as 'news' as the American newspapers will feel compelled to buy them. These news and pictures have to be SOLD because, first, the American editor despises news delivered for nothing, as he imagines that anybody who delivers news for nothing has a selfish purpose, and second, because the bureau (respectively syndicate) should in course of time not only cover its expenses, but also pay a dividend. This dividend would be used for the purpose of extending the activities of the bureau and thereby increase its value for German diplomacy.

"Open Propaganda Hurts."

"The news sent out must not make the impression of being put out for propaganda purposes.

Although its principal value is based on its being pro-German, its success depends largely on the subtlety of representation. The bureau should be opened under the supposition that its existence is a permanent one.

"It is evident that news gathered and distributed by an American bureau, but written in the German interest, is immensely more valuable than anything issued by a German bureau. After the war the bureau could also send American news to German newspapers. The origin of the news must forever be kept a secret not only in America but also here in Germany, as otherwise the whole matter would be of no value. It is only necessary that a few of the highest officials know its origin.

"The syndicate is to be organized in the following manner:

"An American corporation would consist of two bureaus, one in Berlin, the other in New York. The Berlin bureau should be the headquarters for news and pictures from Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey and the Balkan States. The employees should consist of a manager, one or two reporters and other necessary help. On the Eastern and Western fronts a well-known and popular American war correspondent should be stationed who would have to have access to all material which they absolutely require. In case difficulties arise in sending the written reports made by the war correspondents and the reporters to New York a special messenger service would have to be established. Besides the Foreign Office would have to permit the bureau to telegraph daily by wireless 300 to 400 words. I desire to state in this connection that Mr. Cory in the German cause has been more useful than all the official reports sent by the government by wireless since the beginning of the war.

"3. The pride and the imagination of the Americans with regard to their culture should not continually be offended by the assertion that German culture is the only real culture and surpasses everything else.

"4. The publication of purely scientific pamphlets should be avoided in future as far as the American people are concerned, as their dry readings annoy the American and is incomprehensible to them.

"5. Finally it is of the utmost importance that the authority, as well as the German people, cease continually to discuss publicly the delivery of American arms and ammunition, as well as to let every American feel their displeasure about it."

Work of the Bureau.

"The news service described above shall be made known to the newspaper public as a permanent one which has the aim to transmit to the American newspapers news in a manner

FATHER DEMPSEY BRINGS TENTATIVE STRIKE AGREEMENT

Teamsters Offered Shorter Hours at Same Pay at Meeting Arranged by Priest.

UP BEFORE UNION TODAY

Fourteen Nounion Drivers Besieged by Strikers Until Rescued by Police.

which has been missing heretofore, viz., foreign news which at last would bring the American people in real political, diplomatic and business relations with the whole world. It should be mentioned that the news service is started first with Germany because there has existed a great want of reliable news from Germany since the beginning of the war; that later on, however, the service will be extended over the whole world. In fact, it will be particularly desirable to inaugurate the Chinese service at once, because the Chinese public is informed about that which really happens in order to create an effective counter-weight against the Japanese propaganda in the American press.

(The report then proposes a plan for supplying photographic service, and makes a detailed estimate of the cost of maintaining the New York and Berlina bureaus, at a total cost, as stated above, of \$270,000 for two years.)

Lectures Advocated.

"I also consider it in the interest of the German cause in America necessary to make use of the lecturing tours, which have been employed with good success in America. For this purpose it is necessary that somebody get into communication with one of the leading lecture bureaus in America in order to induce suitable Americans to lecture, which would aid the German cause partly indirectly, partly by fighting for pro-Americanism in opposition to the English rule; for instance the well-known magazine editor, S. S. McClure, who continually agitates for a strong central government in America, besides Congressman Bartholdt, the leader of the German-Americans, who with all his power is fighting for strict and real neutrality, and Congressman Gardner and Hobson who are now fighting for a larger army and fleet and for energetic action toward Japan.

"Among others the well-known marine painter and writer, Reuterdahl, who is against Japan, and the pro-military activist, Burr McIntosh, could be proposed. The well-known former Senator Beveridge could undoubtedly also be recommended.

"It is well-known, these lecture bureaus are pure commercial enterprises which organize the tours and pay the respective lecturer so much per lecture. Particularly during the summer an endless number of such tours are taking place in the United States and nobody

in America refuses to go on these lecture tours. The present Secretary of State, Bryan, earns in this manner every year a fortune. In this case the gentlemen do not need to be informed that an American can give special orders to arrange just these tours for them.

The total expenses for such a series of lecture tours, which would extend during the whole year all over the United States would not exceed 300,000 marks (\$75,000).

"Hoping that my proposals will lead to a successful result, I will take the liberty of advising in the interest of the German cause—aside from the fact whether my proposals will be carried out or not—that the following should be avoided in the part of Germany in the future:

"1. The Belgian neutrality question as well as the question of the Belgian atrocities should not be mentioned any more in the future.

"2. It should not be tried any more in America to put the blame of the world war and its consequences alone on England as a single wireless telegram sent by Mr. Cory in the German cause has been more useful than all the official reports sent by the government by wireless since the beginning of the war.

"3. The pride and the imagination of the Americans with regard to their culture should not continually be offended by the assertion that German culture is the only real culture and surpasses everything else.

"4. The publication of purely scientific pamphlets should be avoided in future as far as the American people are concerned, as their dry readings annoy the American and is incomprehensible to them.

"5. Finally it is of the utmost importance that the authority, as well as the German people, cease continually to discuss publicly the delivery of American arms and ammunition, as well as to let every American feel their displeasure about it."

Work of the Bureau.

"The news service described above shall be made known to the newspaper public as a permanent one which has the aim to transmit to the American newspapers news in a manner

Bavarian Prince, Who Led German Hosts Into Warsaw, Photographed in Poland in the Midst of His Staff



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood.

Prince Leopold (indicated by the arrow) to whom was conceded the honor of leading the Teutonic troops into the old Polish capital, is a brother of King Ludwig of Bavaria, who recently made the Kaiser a Bavarian Field Marshal.

COUPLE WHO GOT THE '\$10,000 GIRL' LOVE HER ALREADY

"Uncle Jimmie" Raises Flag Over House in Honor of Coming of Mary Smith.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

AMBOY, Ill., Aug. 14.—"The colors are out today," said Uncle Jimmie Pankhurst, as he eyes traveled to the Stars and Stripes flying from a flagpole on the roof of his farmhouse.

The colors always are out on holidays on the Pankhurst roof, but the occasion of their special appearance today was the arrival of Mary Alice Smith, the girl chosen from 200 others to care for the sake of the general public which would be affected so vitally by the strike.

"I found both sides willing to agree to a meeting," said Father Dempsey, "and it seemed to me that it was carried out in a good spirit. I attended the meeting and while I could have no part in the settlement, it seemed that the men got together in a most friendly way and I hope the threatened labor trouble is averted."

A statement regarding the agreement reached at the meeting was made public by Tansley as follows:

"A joint committee of the committee consisting of Representatives Thomas E. Coyle, president Teamsters' Council; Daniel J. Murphy, seventh vice president Teamsters' Council; and members of Locals No 600 and No. 729, and a committee of the team owners, met at the Mercantile Club, and after considering the question of pay, hours of work, etc., the following was agreed upon:

"The wage scale to remain the same as heretofore for a period of one year from Aug. 1, 1915.

The changes in the working hours as follows. Drivers to report at 6:30 a. m. at barns instead of 6, overtime to begin at 6:30 instead of 6:35. Any man over after 6:20 to receive pay for a full hour. No driver shall be required to report for any work on Sunday. Any driver who is to be laid off shall be notified the night before that his services are required.

For teamsters, a rate of \$5 each to bring United States mail from East St. Louis to this city in trucks of the St. Louis Transfer Co. were besieged by hundreds of strikers and sympathizers for two hours.

"I don't want a contract, I just want you," said Mary Smith to Uncle Jimmie and Aunt Louise. So no papers were signed on her first day. She was introduced to all the animals, including Rover, the dog, Daisy, the horse, and a maltese kitten too young for a name.

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our advance by stubborn counter attacks. All the attacks were repelled. Field Marshal von Mackensen defeated the enemy in battles on Aug. 10 and Aug. 11. Our opponents did not have sufficient strength yesterday to resist the advancing Teutonic allied troops longer.

Our armies reached during the pursuit the high road of Radzyń-Dawdy-Viadova.

Dawdy, the central point of Radzyń-Dawdy-Viadova line, is 20 miles east of Radzyń and eight miles north of Pasewek.

Russia Reports Efforts to Check Her Offensive in the North.

PETROGRAD, via London, Aug. 14.

The following Russian statement was given out here today:

"In the region of Riga there was no essential change on Friday. Near Jacobstadt, Dvinsk and Vilkovisk the enemy attempted two counter attacks to arrest our offensive. The fighting continues."

"In the front, between the Narow and the Bug rivers, no important change has occurred."

"A desperate action took place yesterday in the region southwest of Chechaniowice (Chechaniowice is about eight miles northwest of Nur).

"At Novogrodeksk, during the last two days, besides an artillery duel, there have been skirmishes and action within the approach defenses."

"On the left bank of the Bug there was fighting which increased in obstinate during Thursday night, in the district north of Siedlce, and in the Lukow region."

"On the right bank of the Bug, toward the Zitow Lipa and the Dunietz rivers, there is no change."

French Official Report Tells of Violent Cannonade in the Argonne.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—The following official statement regarding the progress of hostilities was given out by the French War Office today:

"The battle to the east of the road to Lure, we have, by means of mines, destroyed advanced works of the enemy. An ammunition depot has been blown up within the enemy's lines between Monchy and Ransart."

"A violent cannonade is reported in the Argonne, in the sector of La Houtte, at the forest of Mont Mare, at the 'cow's head,' on the frontier of Lorraine and in the Vosges at Chappelotte and Fontenelle."

Turtons Advancing on Both Sides of Railway to Brest-Litovsk.

VIENNA, via London, Aug. 14.

The following official statement was issued today at the Austrian war office:

Russian theater—In the district of the Bug, advancing allied troops again drove before them the rear-guards of the retreating enemy. Austro-Hungarian forces, advancing on both sides of the railway from Lutsk to Brest-Litovsk, reached the German troops conquered the district of Wisznitz and advanced across the Roldawa.

In East Galicia there is nothing new to report.

Italian theater—Hostile attacks were repelled at several points on the southwestern front, namely in the Tyrolean frontier district of Fedaia and on the Bopena line south of Schludernbach.

In the district of Gorizia all our red positions on Monte Selvius and on the height east of Monfalcone remained in our hands. During the night one of our armored trains advanced to the entrance of the station at Monfalcone and bombarded enemy infantry on the slopes of La Rocca and transport cars near the Adria works.

Italy Planning New General Attack Along the Isonzo.

UDINE, Italy, via Paris, Aug. 15.

Gen. Cadorna, the Italian commander-in-chief, has virtually completed preparations for a new general attack on the Austrians along the Isonzo River, according to information received from the front. These operations are expected to result in the occupation of the Carso Plateau, which it is expected would lead to the early fall of Gorizia, leaving the road open for the march to Trieste. The Italian general staff is said to be hopeful that this campaign may be successfully completed early in September.

Bialystok Being Stripped of Factories Equipment and Supplies.

BIALYSTOK, Russia, Aug. 14.—The equipment and supplies of factories and stores are being removed from this city, which is 45 miles east of Lomza. Many inhabitants are departing, through the civil government, state and private banks and postal and telegraph services are still in operation.

The roads leading to this city from the west and northwest are lined with endless processions of refugees with their wagons. Many peasants in the Lomza, Ostrow and Malkin districts have departed hurriedly.

Desecration of German Shops at Jaffa Blocks Raid on Suez Canal.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—A plan for an attack on the Suez Canal is said by the Ministry of Marine today to have been defeated and thwarted. Announcement was made in the following statement:

"On Aug. 12, after warning had been given to the Governor of Jaffa and time given for the evacuation of the vicinity, a French cruiser bombarded and destroyed the principal building of the shops of the German Wagner which were making arms and munitions and constructing boats destined for an attack on Suez Canal. The houses in the vicinity were not damaged."

Jaffa, in Southern Palestine, Asiatic Turkey, is about 150 miles northeast of Port Said, at the Mediterranean end of the Suez Canal. In Jaffa is a large foundry owned by the Wagner Brothers.

The French marine Ministry's communication leaves in doubt the nature of the expedition said to have been planned against the canal. It would be obviously impossible to construct at Jaffa a naval force of sufficient strength to cope with the warships of Great Britain and France in those waters and it might be inferred that small vessels were being built for a raid, depending upon secrecy and speed for the success of the adventure.

RALPH PULITZER TELLS OF HIS UNIQUE VISIT TO WAR'S FRONT IN A "BATTLEPLANE"

Such a Privilege Never Accorded to Any Other Civilian—Rose to Height of 10,000 Feet—Trenches Were a Maze of White Lines.

By RALPH PULITZER,

A Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch and the New York World.

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HEADQUARTERS, AVIATION CORPS, PARIS, Aug. 14.—I have just returned from a unique visit to the front. I flew in an army airplane from Paris to the fighting lines, skirted these lines for a few kilometers and flew back to Paris. We made the round trip without a break.

I am indebted to the quite exceptional kindness of the French foreign office and the French war office for this flight. No other civilian has been allowed to ascend in a French army airplane, and as for visiting the front in one it has apparently been undreamed of. Poor Needham went up in a British military airplane for a flight over Paris, but what he saw and felt were buried with him.

I received word Thursday evening that at 4:30 Friday afternoon I would find a military motor at the door of my hotel, and that it would take me to the great aviation station in the suburbs of Paris and that at 5 o'clock a double-cylinder battleplane would set flight with me.

Everything ran like clockwork. At 5 a.m. I was shaking hands with the Captain of this most important aviation corps and was soon seated in the cockpit and in the air. The air was thin and cold, but for some reason there was no rush of wind against my face. If I moved my head to the right or left I could feel the wind from either propeller but in the middle it was relatively calm. The air felt very thin to breathe and I had to swallow constantly to keep clearing my ears and the tubes back of my nose.

Conversation Handicapped. On and on we flew until finally I felt, instead of heard, a violent rattling. Turning my head I saw the pilot hammering with his right fist on the deck between our cockpits to attract my attention. He grinned amiably and opened his mouth wide. I could see he was rattling at me, but could not hear the faintest sound over the roar of the propellers. The air was thin and cold, but for some reason there was no rush of wind against my face. If I moved my head to the right or left I could feel the wind from either propeller but in the middle it was relatively calm. The air felt very thin to breathe and I had to swallow constantly to keep clearing my ears and the tubes back of my nose.

Representatives of the St. Louis, Dallas and Atlanta Federal reserve banks attended the conference, as did also the presidents of the State bankers' association of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas.

That the Federal reserve directors are in sympathy with the movement was shown by several telegrams from Chair- man W. G. P. Harding of the Federal Reserve Board.

In one of these H. C. Harling expressed a willingness to meet with a committee of Southern bankers in Birmingham Aug. 26. Pursuant to this expression, a committee was appointed and will confer with Harding on the general subject of cotton marketing.

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Then without abruptness, with a certain sickening majesty, the airplane stood on its head and shot down to the surface of the white cloud. As it swallowed us we began to spiral rapidly round as though we were tobogganing at top speed down a giant corkscrew.

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BANKERS PLEDGE AID IN MARKETING THE COTTON CROP

Keen Interest Being Taken in American Note About to Be Sent to London.

By Associated Press Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The United States is keenly interested in three important notes to belligerent nations of Europe. A note to Germany by Edward Lyle Fox, American magazine writer, whose "good dispatches" according to the German Ambassador, were of great benefit to Germany. A letter written to Ambassador von Bernstorff, by order of the Chancellor, discussed the question of financing Fox's proposed visit to Germany.

The German Government desires to secure from the producers a fair price for their staple is the gradual marketing of cotton. The bankers have agreed to advance money to the farmers on cotton securities and the Federal reserve bank representatives agreed to rediscout a 30-days option, ending July 15, for a controlling interest in the concern, which he described as a \$1,000,000 corporation, with main office in New York and 17 branch offices and plants in the principal cities of the United States. The price, he said, would be \$300,000.

The plan for the purchase of the American Press Association, wanted.

6. Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg of the German Empire interested himself in a plan to bring about a second visit to Germany by Edward Lyle Fox, American magazine writer, whose "good dispatches" according to the German Ambassador, were of great benefit to Germany. A letter written to Ambassador von Bernstorff, by order of the Chancellor, discussed the question of financing Fox's proposed visit to Germany.

7. Clausen, as press agent of the German Government, promoted a plan to purchase a press, a newspaper, picture enterprise, by a loan of \$2,000. Dr. Dumba, Austrian Ambassador, signed in an agreement by which films owned by the Austrian Government were furnished for the use of a "Mr. Archibald," who is supposed to be J. F. J. Archibald, magazine writer and lecturer. Financial Agent Albert arranged the loan.

The World begins its detailed showings, of which summaries have just been given by telling of the establishment of the weekly publication, Fatherland. This publication, whose circulation is said to be 75,000 copies weekly, made its first appearance in the first month of the war. Of its editor, the World says:

"He was selected as editor of this publication by George Sylvester Viereck, born in Munich 33 years ago. There is an intimacy among some of his friends that he is said to be well known in Germany. Viereck has achieved more or less celebrity as poet, playwright and satirist. His career has been interesting and at times erratic, his verses reflecting a high degree of weird emotionalism that has made him popular in certain circles of the metropolis. One of his treasures is a famous violet from the grave of Oscar Wilde, which he proudly exhibits to all visitors to his interesting apartments.

"As editor of the International Magazine, and Current Opinion, he displayed his marked ability. His play, 'The Vampire,' ran for a brief period. He has lectured in the University of Berlin, and will be shown a copy of the note before it is cabled.

"He is said the note has been much condensed since the State Department received the supplemental note of Great Britain, maintaining the legality of the blockade and insisting that this country was the actual beneficiary of the blockade.

"The controversy with Great Britain over the Order in Council is becoming more acute now because of the demands of the cotton people. A lively tilt between the State Department and the British Foreign Office is expected over the proposition to make cotton contraband.

British Attitude Last October.

On October 26, 1914, Acting Secretary of State Lansing made public the following communication which was delivered in person by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, and which was printed in the Post-Dispatch of Oct. 27:

"In compliance with your request I telephoned on the 23d instant to my Government to inquire what was their view with regard to cotton and whether or not they considered it to be contraband. You addressed this question to me, as you said there seemed to be doubt in certain quarters in this country as to the attitude of my Government.

APPEAL TO MEXICO OF PAN-AMERICANS NOW ON ITS WAY

Contains No Intimation of Armed Intervention, Being Directed Solely to the Patriotism of the Chiefs and Governors—Calls Upon Them to Meet and Then for Elections

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The Pan-American appeal to Mexico now being delivered to the chiefs of factions and governors of states, was made public here tonight by the State Department.

Without even an intimation of armed intervention, it calls upon the leaders to meet somewhere in Mexico, on neutralized ground, in a conference, "to adopt the first steps necessary to the constitutional reconstruction of the country" and to issue a call for immediate elections. The services of the United States or of any of the other Pan-American conferees are offered as intermediaries to arrange the meeting.

The appeal, although addressed to the political and military leaders, takes on the form of an announcement to the Mexican people themselves. As made public by the State Department the document is prefaced by this announcement:

"The Mexican people are informed that the following communication has been sent to many prominent persons in Mexico who possess authority or military power within the republic."

"Severally and independently." Then follows the appeal, dated at Washington, Aug. 11:

"The undersigned, the Secretary of State of the United States, the Ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Brazil, Chile and Argentina, and the envoys extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Uruguay and Guatemala and Bolivia, accredited to the Government of the United States of America, acting severally and independently, unanimously send to you the following communication:

"Inspired by the most sincere spirit of American fraternity and convinced they rightly interpret the earnest wish of the entire continent, they have met informally at the suggestion of the Secretary of State of the United States, to consider the Mexican situation as to whether their friendly and disinterested help could be successfully employed to re-establish peace and constitutional order in our sister republic."

"In the heat of the frightful struggle which for so long has steeped in blood the Mexican soil, doubtless all may well have lost sight of the dissolving effects of the strife upon the most vital conditions of the national existence, not only upon the life and liberty of the inhabitants, but on the prestige and security of the country."

Appeals to Patriotism.
"We cannot doubt, however—no one can doubt—that in the presence of a sympathetic appeal from their brothers of America, recalling to them these disastrous effects, asking them to save their mother land from an abyss—no one can doubt, either—that the patriotism of the men who lead and aid in any way the bloody strife, will not remain unmoved; no one can doubt that each and every one of them, measuring his own conscience, his share in the responsibilities of past misfortunes and looking forward to his share in the glory of the pacification and reconstruction of the country, will respond nobly and resolutely, to this friendly appeal and give their best efforts to opening the way to some saving action."

"We, the undersigned, believe that if the men directing the armed movements in Mexico—whether political or military chiefs—should agree to meet, either in person or by delegates, far from the sound of cannon, and with no other inspiration save the thought of their afflicted land, there to exchange ideas and to determine the fate of the country—from such action would undoubtedly result the strong and unyielding agreement requisite to the creation of a provisional government which should adopt the first steps necessary to the constitutional reconstruction of the country—and to the issue the first and most essential of them all, the immediate call to general election."

Services as Intermediaries Offered.

"An adequate place within the Mexican frontier, which for the purpose might be neutralized, should serve as the seat of the conference and in order to bring about a conference of this nature the undersigned, or any of them, will willingly, upon invitation, act as intermediaries to arrange the time, place and other details of such conference if this action can in any way aid the Mexican people."

"The undersigned expect a reply to this communication within a reasonable time; and consider that such a time would be 10 days after the communication is delivered, subject to prorogation for cause."

"Robert Lansing, Secretary of State of the United States.

"D. Da Gama, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Brazil.

"Edo Suárez-Mujica, Ambassador



MARCHIONESS
DE JANELLI
TAKEN AT THE AGE
OF 17

Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Chile.

"R. S. Naon, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Argentina.

"L. Calderon, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Bolivia.

"Carlos Maria de Pena, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Uruguay.

"Joaquin Mendez, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Guatemala."

British, Telegraph and Wireless.

The appeal went forward today to Gen. Carranza, Gen. Villa and more than a score of other military and political leaders throughout Mexico. It was committed by cable to telegraph and wireless, whichever method was required to reach the desired destination.

As replies are to be had for within 10 days after the appeal is received, although the time may be extended for cause, no further session of the Pan-American conference is planned until they have been received, or it may be apparent that some of the Mexicans addressed do not propose to reply.

The conferees confidently expect within a reasonable time enough favorable replies to warrant them in extending their aid to arrange for the proposed peace congress.

Gen. Carranza's attitude toward the appeal still is a matter of speculation here. Although his position thus far has been regarded as defiant, it is hoped that the friendly tone of the appeal may lead him to open negotiations with the conferees.

May Ignore Carranza.

It generally believed he will reply by making counter proposals, upon which he would agree to join in a peace conference. Should Gen. Carranza make no reply whatever, it is expected the conferees will accept the invitation of other actions in Mexico to attend a peace conference without his participation.

In support of a government not representing all the facts probably it would become necessary to extend the plans of the Pan-American conference. An embargo on arms against forces which might oppose the new Government probably would be the first step.

Honors for Cardoso.

Preparations have been made by the State Department to receive J. M. Cardoso de Oliveira, the Brazilian Minister to Mexico, in a manner which will express the appreciation of the United States for his services in the Mexican capital for the last year, while the American Government has been without other diplomatic representation.

The cruiser Sacramento has been delayed by a gulf storm but will arrive tomorrow at New Orleans, bringing the Brazilian Minister and also Dr. Ortega, the Guatemalan Minister, who was ordered from Mexico by Gen. Carranza before his Government participated in the Pan-American conference.

Cardoso will be met at New Orleans by Leon J. Canova, chief of the State Department. Elviston of Mexican Affairs, who will escort him to Washington to receive the thanks of President Wilson and Secretary Lansing for his services to the United States.

Vera Cruz Mayor Arrested.

The Navy Department issued a statement relating to Gen. Carranza's discharge of the Mayor of Vera Cruz, dis-

Widow in Breach of Promise of Marriage Suit and Her Sister



RECENT
PORTRAIT OF
MRS. KATHLEEN E
GOWDY

GREEK KING IS SAID TO INSIST ON NEUTRALITY

Venizelos to Be Offered Premiership Only on This Understanding, It Is Said.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—It is believed here that there may be a change in Greece's policy when former Premier Venizelos returns to power, although he has a strong pro-German party opposed to him and, according to a telegram from Berlin tonight, King Constantine will offer him the Premiership only upon the understanding that strict neutrality shall be maintained.

This was the point upon which the King and M. Venizelos disagreed when a new Cabinet was appointed and Parliament was dissolved.

Inasmuch as M. Venizelos was supported by the people at a general election, it was thought the King might fall into line, but the dispatch from Berlin indicates he has not changed his views. Should Bulgaria attack Servia, however, Greece is bound by treaty obligations to support Servia as her ally.

Reported King Will Ask Venizelos to Form Neutral Cabinet.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 14.—The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant prints a dispatch from Berlin, which says the Tageblatt learns from Athens that the King of Greece, after the opening of Parliament next Monday and the resignation of the Cabinet, will ask Eleutherios Venizelos, the former Premier, whether he is ready to form a new Cabinet on the principle of the strictest neutrality.

M. Venizelos resigned as Premier of Greece in March on account of King Constantine's disapproval of the Premier's policy in favor of Greece lending her support to the Entente allies. M. Venizelos announced his retirement from public life shortly after his resignation, owing to his disagreement with the King. However, in the general elections of June, the former Premier's party was victorious and last month he was quoted as saying that he would accept "the call of the people" and resume the Liberal leadership.

A dispute in Athens Aug. 12 said that M. Venizelos had returned to that city and that the pronouncement of his policy was awaited with great eagerness, but that this might not be made until after the delivery of the King's speech at the opening of Parliament next Monday.

MINERS RELEASED, REARRESTED

Men Accused of Conspiring to Wreck Illinois Shaft Arraigned.

DUQUOIN, Ill., Aug. 14.—The case against ten miners charged with conspiring to blow up the Granger Co-Operative Coal Mine at Winkle, Ill., was dismissed here today, but the defendants were immediately rearrested. They are being held pending the issuance of new warrants Monday.

Attorneys for the defendants, one of whom is president of the miners union at Winkle, declared today their clients were innocent.

WOMAN WHO SUES LUYTIES DISCUSSED IN OLD HOME TOWN

Mrs. Gowdy and Sister, Marchioness de Janelli, Known as Beauties in Duquoin, Ill.

STORY OF A BENEFACTOR

He Is Said to Have Admired
Them and Sent Them to a
School in New York.

By a Staff Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

DUQUOIN, Ill., Aug. 14.—Mrs. Kathleen E. Gowdy, who is suing Herman C. G. Luyties of St. Louis for \$250,000 damages for alleged breach of promise to marry, and her sister, the Marchioness de Janelli, are now the subject of much conversation here, where they were born and reared.

They are remembered as Kate and Della Reese, daughters of Capt. Lycius Reese, a veteran of the Civil War, and former Town Marshal. Their father had children by a former marriage, and when Mrs. Gowdy and the Marchioness were growing up, they did not have many advantages.

After many years Capt. Reese accumulated a little property, and at his death a few years ago bequeathed to his children 320 acres of farm land near town. Other land went to the widow. The land is valued at about \$50 an acre.

Known for Their Beauty.

The girls attended the Duquoin schools, and as they grew to womanhood were known as beautiful girls. The Duquoin residents remember them as sprightly girls who had many friends, numbering among their best friends William E. Brookings, formerly Mayor of Duquoin, and other leading citizens.

One of the older residents told the reporter that when they became "good big girls" they left Duquoin and were gone for four or five years. When they returned, he said, Kathleen told him a benefactor who admired their beauty and brightness had sent them to a fashionable school in New York, where they were educated.

Both are highly educated and speak several languages. Kathleen was married in Duquoin to Gowdy, an advertising solicitor.

Mrs. Gowdy and her husband stayed five weeks in a hotel in Quincy, Ill., in 1903. It was learned. He was working on an advertising proposition among Quincy merchants. He left Quincy, ostensibly on a business trip, and did not return. Mrs. Gowdy was without money and was cared for by Mrs. F. H. Weems, a wealthy resident of that city.

Said Her Husband Had Died.

Mrs. Gowdy wrote to Mrs. Weems until recently. In letters she said her husband died several years ago, but did not say when or where. Mrs. Weems was Mrs. Gowdy's sister as "Miss Taff."

Della, after completing her education, a Duquoin friend said, entered the employ of the Cook agency, which conducts foreign tours. While abroad, Della met Janell, who was connected with the Italian legation in China. She afterward told Duquoin friends how she married Janell and spent several years in China, Japan and other foreign countries, where her education was broadened.

The sisters returned to Duquoin last April and remained several days endeavoring to sell their land holding, but were unsuccessful. They asked \$100 an acre for the land. Owing to the fact that their mother has a life estate in the property, legal complications presented a sale.

They did not go to their mother's home, but remained at the hotel. They would tell visitors, friends that their mother's home was too much like the home they had known as children, and that they were afraid that Janell's relatives might learn they had gone there, and would be displeased.

Brother Killed by a Policeman.

The Reese family has been the subject of unfortunate publicity several times in the past. The most recent instance was the killing by a Duquoin policeman last March of Robert Reese, a brother of Mrs. Gowdy and the Marchioness. Young Reese had been arrested on suspicion that he was one of a crowd of intoxicated youths who had attacked a policeman when he sought to quiet them several days after the arrest young Reese met the policeman on the street and he killed him. Members of the Reese family said young Reese approached the policeman in a friendly spirit and only wanted to reach a peaceful settlement of their trouble.

A half-brother, Edward Reese, was arrested and sentenced to the penitentiary several years ago for highway robbery. He is now said to be a guard at Winkle, Ill., where a coal miners' strike is on.

Mrs. Gowdy Talks of Early Incidents of Her Life.

Mrs. Gowdy was seen at the Jefferson yesterday by a reporter for the Post-Dispatch. Her attorney, Charles M. Hay, formerly of Fulton, Mo., leader of the "dry" forces in the State Legislature, was not present. For the last few days he has been chaperoning squads of reporters in relays to her, to have her tell her troubles. She discussed with the reporter the incidents of her life in Duquoin.

Mrs. Gowdy received the Post-Dispatch reporter in the hallway outside her room, which is on the ninth floor of the hotel. She discussed her early life in Duquoin, but insisted that it had no bearing on her present suit. She said it was not true that she and her sister were educated by a benefactor, and that her old friends in Duquoin had no right to say that they had been. She said her education was received after she married. She and

"Most Popular Girl" at Piase Chautauqua



MISS HAZEL
BROEDER

TAFT QUOTED AS SAYING U.S. ERRED IN OUSTING HUERTA

"Had I Been in Office I Would
Have Recognized
Him."

By Leased Wire From the New York Bureau of the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—The New York American quotes former President Taft this (Sunday) morning as saying that the United States should have recognized Huerta, that intervention in Mexico seemed inevitable, but that to intervene the United States must have 25,000 soldiers for the job.

A moving picture operator will be on hand to capture the former president in his best pose.

At the Planters Hotel luncheon Mr. Taft will be introduced by Melville Wilkison, acting president of the league. The former President has not informed league officials of the subject of his address.

SIGHT-SEEERS FORCED TO WALK; AUTO DRIVERS ARE ARRESTED

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Aug. 14.—The auto sight-seeing trade of this city is paralyzed tonight as a result of a fight between the members of the Auto Tourists' Drivers' Association and the Municipal authorities over the city's license fee. Several thousand tourists who had only the day to which in theights, were compelled to walk.

Twelve auto drivers already are in jail and warrants have been issued for 11 others. The entire membership of the association numbered 25, is expected to be arrested within the next 24 hours.

The fight over the city's license fee, which was renewed annually when the traffic became due, reached its climax today when 12 members of the organization ignored a court order to appear. The police began the work of rounding up the drivers and serving the warrants.

"I am anxious to avoid intervention, but we seem to be drifting along, and it will take a wise man to see the outcome. I hope intervention can be avoided, as I know what it costs. I know what it took to pacify the 7,000,000 inhabitants in the Philippines and can therefore realize how difficult it would be to

Gowdy separated in 1903. He died several years ago.

She insisted that anything concerning her brothers, or other members of her family, had no place in a discussion of her life.

"I guess every family has some things come up of an unpleasant nature," she said, "and my family is no exception. But this is not a family affair. It is my own affair."

"I am sorry I ever started this suit. It has ruined my reputation which always has been spotless. This notoriety is almost killing me."

Mrs. Gowdy is rather stout and of short stature. She has flashing blue eyes and talks in a sprightly manner.

CARRANZA CHIEFS BACK TEXAS RAIDS, FUNSTON BELIEVES

Announces He Is Convinced After Conference With Committee at San Antonio.

By Associated Press
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 14.—After a conference held by Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the Southern Department, with a committee headed by Congressman John Garner, Gen. Funston today announced that he believed the committee had thoroughly established its contention that the disorder in the Rio Grande Valley had been fostered by Constitutional Mexican authorities. Affidavits were submitted to the War Department to the effect that a date had actually been set by the Mexicans for the sacking of Brownsville.

Gen. Funston candidly admitted that up to the time of the conference held with the committee today he did not believe that the Mexicans were really receiving its backing from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande

ARMY TRAINING IN COLLEGE PROPOSED BY GENERAL WOOD

Great Need is Officers and They Could Be Turned Out There, He Thinks.

"ARMY SERVICE A DUTY"

He Declares United States Could Raise Volunteer Force of 1,250,000 Men.

By Associated Press
PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The United States has plenty of material for a volunteer army of 1,250,000 men, and all that is needed are plans for utilizing it, Major-General Leonard Wood declared here today, in a statement as to the preparedness of the nation for war. The chief need, he said, was officers, and he advocated the training of college students in junior and senior years along the same lines as now are being used at the military camp of instruction here.

Gen. Wood said that the country had three sources of supply from which to draw officers. First of these, he asserted, were men in the regular service, militiamen or men who have had military training and now are in private life. Second, he would obtain officers from a list of men kept by the War Department and who have qualified by examinations, while the third source would be from military schools or institutions in which some military training is given.

For an army of 1,250,000 men, Gen. Wood said, the nation would need 40,000 officers. From these, 1,500 should be chosen each year for special grades of the service. These men, eventually, he said, would become the higher grade of officers for volunteers.

Referring to military service, Gen. Wood said:

"No one has a right to consider his discharge of duty as a soldier as voluntary. This duty is an obligation that is binding upon all who are mentally and physically fit and within certain age limits. A man has no more right to speak of volunteering to discharge his duties to the nation as a soldier than he has to talk of volunteering to obey any moral law or pay his just debts."

Gen. Wood also took a strong stand against waiting until time of war to organize a volunteer army. He said that such a plan would be about as effective as waiting until a fire broke out to organize a volunteer fire company. Soldiers enlisted at such times, he said, would not know what was expected of them.

Prominent Men Made Officers.

A score of widely known men who have been serving as privates were made officers today. Among the non-commissioned officers of the cavalry are Mayor John Purroy Mitchel of New York, Robert Bacon, Willard Straight, W. J. Clothier, Patrick Ramsey, George Wrenn and Becker Hopkin.

Of those elevated who served in the Spanish-American War are Bayard Tuckerman, Antelo Devereux, Victor Mathew, C. F. Beadleston, William Bowers and Philip Stevenson.

Havemeyer Butt, son of Gen. McCloskey Butt, rode at the side of Mayor Mitchel.

The work of the cavalry brought praise from Gen. Wood. Troops K and L, Third Squadron, Second Cavalry, arrived today from Fishkill to take charge of the elementary cavalry work Monday. Two hundred additional men who are unfamiliar with horses have elected to the course.

S. Stanwood Menken, president of the National Security League, talking tonight to the students of the Military Camp, made it clear to the lawyers, doctors and other professional men that while the object of the camp may be not the obvious but admirable beyond contradiction, no fasting good could be accomplished unless Congress was prevailed upon to act. It can be stated that a majority of the influential men who heard Menken talk agreed with him.

MILITIA GUARDS JAIL IN WHICH ARKANSAN WAS SHOT TO DEATH

Called Out by Report of Armed Mob Coming From Tennessee to Free 26 Prisoners.

OSCEOLA, Ark., Aug. 14.—Posted about the little courthouse here since last night is a company of Arkansas militia, ordered out when news was received that a mob of armed men was coming from Tennessee to take from the jail 26 prisoners, accused of disorders on Island 37, in the Mississippi River, a part of Tennessee, following the murder of Sheriff Mauldin of this county. The ring leaders of the crowd of men held here, Andy Crum, was shot to death in the jail Thursday.

The mob did not come, but Judge W. J. Driver has requested the Governor to keep the troops here during the investigation of disorders and bootlegging charges, now in progress, and his request has been granted. Inquiry in Tennessee revealed no trace of the supposed mob.

The killing of Crum will not be taken up until the October term of court.

The grand jury adjourned tonight until Monday, when it is said a final report will be made. Six negroes and one white man, R. P. Orr, all residents of Island 37, were released as having had no part in the disorders there.

Train Hits Auto; Two Men Killed. AURORA, Ill., Aug. 14.—Two men believed to be father and son, were killed in an automobile accident at Montgomery, Ill., a suburb of Aurora, this afternoon, by an eastbound Chicago, Burlington & Quincy freight train. The same S. K. Wells, Wood street, Chicago, was found on paper which dropped from the elder man's clothing. The license number was 68,227 Illinois.

Society Girl Who Is Bride of a Son of August Belmont



MRS. MORGAN BELMONT.

MISS ANDREWS AND MORGAN BELMONT WED AT NEWPORT

Bride's Gown One of Simplest Seen at Eastern Summer Colony This Season.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 14.—Miss Margaret Frances Andrews, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Andrews of Newport and Boston, and who is known as the most photographed girl in society, was married this afternoon to Morgan Belmont, youngest son of August Belmont, at his home, "Rocky Hall," on Bellevue avenue, in the presence of 150 intimate friends and relatives. The ceremony was at 3 o'clock by Bishop T. F. Doran of Providence, assisted by the Rev. James T. Ward of St. Mary's Church.

Mrs. Andrews walked through the long hall with her father, who gave her away, to the strains of the Lohengrin wedding march, preceded by 10 ushers and 10 bridesmaids. At the altar the party was met by the bridegroom and his brother, Raymond Belmont, and the officiating clergyman.

Bride's Dress Simple.

The bride's gown was one of the simplest seen in years. It was entirely of white tulle, slightly hooped and made in three flounces over a petticoat of white satin, with scalloped edge bands of rose point lace at the knee and hips. The bodice was of tulle, cut V neck and elbow sleeves, with fan-shaped piece of lace across the front. The veil, which formed the train, was three yards in length and was edged with a 12-inch band of rose point lace.

The bridesmaids' dresses were orchid colored satin velveteen in tulle of the same shade, edged with silver with girdles of hyacinthine blue, and blue hats with French flowers.

The bridal party walked through an aisle of blue hydrangeas and orchid colored asters on a carpet 10 feet wide, down the long hall to an alcove in the drawing room. Flowers of the same kind in tall silver vases and lighted candelabra were the only decorations.

The bride's bouquet was of white orchids and lilies of the valley and orange blossoms and her only jewel was a large diamond brooch with a square emerald in the center.

The ushers were George L. Aspinwall, A. L. Hills, August Belmont Jr., W. H. Chatfield, C. P. Curtis Jr., L. S. Chandler Jr., C. Oliver Iselin Jr., S. T. Hopkins, E. D. Morgan Jr., and H. Cary Morgan.

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A. L. Hills, August Belmont Jr., W. H. Chatfield, C. P. Curtis Jr., L. S. Chandler Jr., C. Oliver Iselin Jr., S. T. Hopkins, E. D. Morgan Jr., and H. Cary Morgan.

The bridesmaids' dresses were orchid colored satin velveteen in tulle of the same shade, edged with silver with girdles of hyacinthine blue, and blue hats with French flowers.

The bridal party walked through an aisle of blue hydrangeas and orchid colored asters on a carpet 10 feet wide,

down the long hall to an alcove in the drawing room. Flowers of the same kind in tall silver vases and lighted candelabra were the only decorations.

The bride's bouquet was of white orchids and lilies of the valley and orange blossoms and her only jewel was a large diamond brooch with a square emerald in the center.

The ush

Zeal of Milk and Ice Fund Workers Made Last Week One of

Most Successful in History of Campaign to Save Babies

Children Enter Into Benefit Enterprises With Vim and Get Able Assistance From Elders

Entertainment and Auction at Dancing Academy Productive of \$75 for Cause.

TWO PLAYLETS ARE GIVEN

Returns From Production at Victoria Theater Show That \$145 Was Realized.

CONTRIBUTIONS.
Previously acknowledged ... \$2486 10
"Grandad, Prince" 145 00
"China" 145 00
Show, 1280 Blackstone av. 10 25
Show, Merrymaking Girls Club 15 00
Show, 4468 Lexington av. 3 25
Show, 1627 Carr street. 3 00
Total \$2671 65

The week of campaign for the benefit of the tenement district babies of St. Louis closed with a splendid wave of contributions, rolled up through enthusiastic and finely-directed effort on the part of hundreds of girls and boys. The aggregate for the season to date, as shown by the acknowledgments herein, is \$3671.65. Last year at the corresponding date the total was \$220.44, or \$558.78 in excess of the current total. Three weeks ago the difference was something like \$120. That so much of the distance between the two has been recovered is the strongest testimonial to the zeal and industry of this year's army of children who labored the great business of seeking it that no human endeavor could be lacking to save the lives of the poor and languishing infants.

At the outset of the week ended yesterday it was suggested to the Post-Dispatch Pure Milk and Free Ice Fund campaigners that the end of the period find an aggregate of \$3000. The mark set was a very high one, requiring that more than \$600 be added. It was believed at the time that it was perhaps a little too ambitious a program, and yet the children went into the undertaking with a vim and purpose that went far toward closing the gap between the two seasons compared. Even further progress would have been made but for the inclement weather of several of the days. That such a determined army will be bailed in its desire to reach the \$3000 mark in the 1915 session surpasses the preceding one in proportionate effort for the relief of needy babies the Post-Dispatch will concede only when the record has been made up at the end of the campaign.

\$75 Raised at Benefit.

The benefit entertainment given at Glendale's hall, Arcade Building, Arcade and Vernon avenues, Friday evening, was one of the distinct triumphs of the campaign viewed from every standpoint, and would undoubtedly have been even greater but for the inclement weather that kept many grown people who had bought tickets from attending. The total sum realized for the babies was \$75.20, \$51 being from the sale of tickets at 10 cents each, the balance from an auction sale of novelties after the performance, which was given by a group of charming and talented girls and boys. Among the articles thus disposed of were two baseballs and bats donated by President Britton and Manager Hunnington of the Cardinals' Baseball Team. One of the balls contained a handsomely lettered list of each member of the team, and that brought \$1.50. The other, with the name of Manager Hunnington on it, sold for 75 cents, and the bat went for 80 cents. Then there was a large raffle and many valuable novelties, also a canary bird in a cage donated by Mrs. C. E. Rostrom, all of which aroused lively competition in the bidding.

But it was the entertainment that made the event memorable among the benefits for the cause. The program was organized by the little ones themselves, each selecting the song or recitation that best suited his or her taste, and was trained most carefully and intelligently by Mrs. Rostrom and her sister, Mrs. E. F. Bell, this part of the affair consuming about three weeks. The dancing, which constituted a striking feature, was organized by Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Glendale from among their most artistic and advanced little pupils. In addition, they granted the use of their hall for the event. The dance numbers included a duet, "La Mano," by Gladys and Edmund Hartley; "Arabesque," by Martha Johnston, Myrtle Voss, Audry Mangold, Madeline Lazar and Sylvia Stoddard; "Highland Fling," by Martha Johnston and Myrtle Voss; "La Pierrot," by Bab Frazier; "Zinzelena," by Audry Mangold; "La Tyrolean," by Madeline Lazar; "Barcarole," by Clyde Cotham, and "Russian Dance," by Audry Mangold, Myrtle Voss and Martha Johnston. Grace, skill and thorough charm in all these fancy dances were strikingly in evidence and won unanimous recognition.

Recitations Well Given.

The recitations also were features from which genuine satisfaction was derived by the gathering. These included "Grandma's Bill," by Josephine Shumate; "Grandma's Minuet," by Mildred Solomon; "Miss Sophie," by Bessie May Rostrom and Alice Luley; "Annabelle," by Freda Solomon; "Baby," by Doris and Josephine Shumate; "Orphan Anna," by Della Luley; "Dead Doll," by Nelda Luley; "Suppose, My Little Lady," by Mildred Solomon, and "Leap for Life," by Bessie May Rostrom.

Then there was singing of a decidedly charming kind. With each solo there was a well-trained and sympathetic chorus. In this part of the program these numbers were given: "Tipperary," to Tom Rostrom, his first appearance as a soloist in public; "Big Red Rose," by Doris Shumate; "Spark of Love," by Nelda Luley; "In Childhood



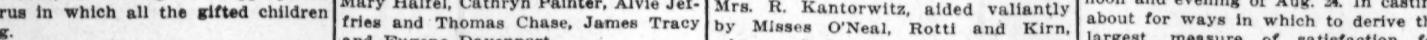
VERA CHERTOFF, ELAINE SMITH, MARIAN COLE, JEWEL DOWDALL, ALMA SOLOMON, ROSALIND DICK, CAROLINE SIMON, PEAR LEVITT, MILDRED BUCH and SARAH JACKOWAY, ROSE SUSMAN, CATHERINE RILEY, ETTA KOESTER, MARGUERITE LOIRE, GRACE GROTH, GRACE RILEY, MARY GROTH.



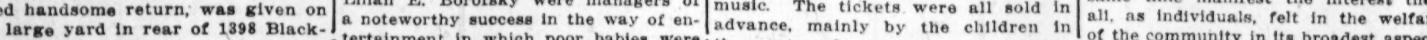
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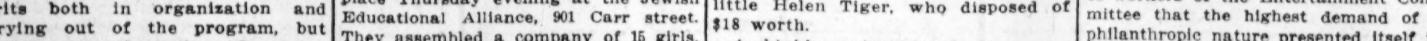
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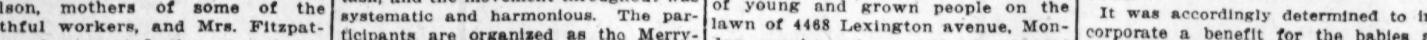
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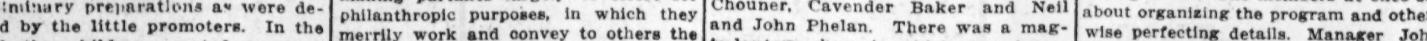
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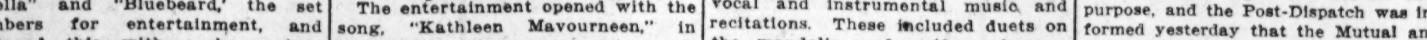
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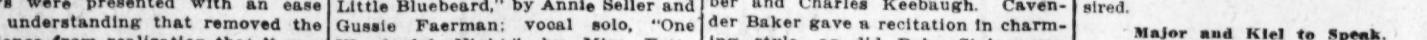
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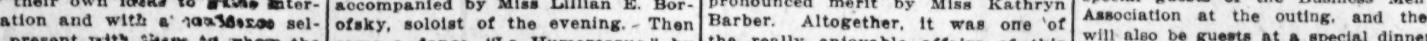
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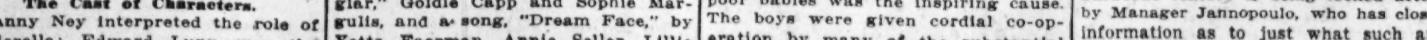
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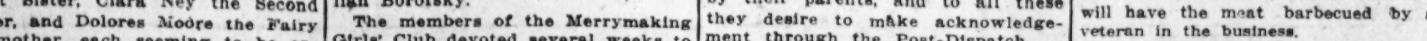
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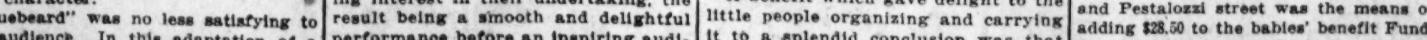
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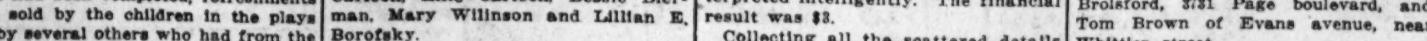
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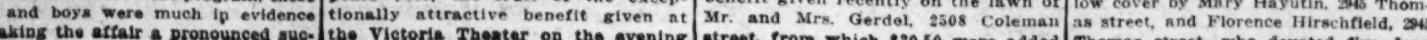
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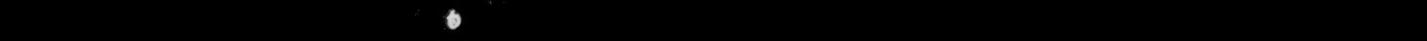
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D'ANNUNZIO ON WAY TO FRONT TELLS HOW BEAUTIES OF COUNTRY INSPIRE HIM

Harmony Between Nation's Substance and Her Progeny Marvelous, Declares Poet—Spec-tacle of Young Soldiers Thrills Him.

By LIEUT. GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO.

The famous poet who is with the Italian Third Army.

(Copyright, 1915.)
VENICE, Aug. 14.—Pushing toward the war, going to join the line of fire, I have traversed the center of Italy, from the Tyrranean to the Adriatic, from Lazio into the land of the Venetians, the land where I was born, that molded me to its image, into the deep land where the picture shall remain impressed upon my mortal eyes even if my eyelids should be sealed forever.

In order to comprehend today the Italian miracle, it is necessary to hold before the eye of the mind, as in a clear vision, the image of Italy, the aspect of her beautiful limbs, from which her artists and heroes were born. Verily, no other country possessed so perfect an accord with the moral and mental structure of her great men. All her strength and all her beauty appear to be constantly tending toward a supreme human impression.

There was a moment in Italy's history when the harmony existing between her substance and her progeny appeared to be marvelously complete, so that her natural forces and the living work of her sons combined in an indescribably perfect equilibrium.

Italy today, is a single effort, which, as in the greatest periods of gives rise to the *me mepytia in shrdlu* her communies and her signories, gives rise to the maximum individual and the maximum collective power. Civic virtue is not less firm and less willing than warlike virtue.

I have traversed during my ride the wonderful region devastated six months ago by the obscure subterranean disaster. This region, chosen for so terrible an act, is the very heart of August Italy. Here the whole country appears to have been seized and rent by its most vital point by the masculine God, Lord of War and Death, whom the savage tribes worshipped under the guise of a javelin. The most noble dust of captives was scattered to the winds, with the greatest images of heroic beauty and the highest traditions of untrammeled force. It was here, in the midst of these rugged mountains, that the Belli bull struggled against the Roman wolf. It was here that the eight free peoples swore a solemn covenant of allegiance, exchanged hostages and voted themselves to death.

Traces History of Italy.

It was here that they named Italica, their fortified city in the days when the name of Italy and the name of Freedom were one and the same. They all perished. The blood of the Romans, who had dropped on the snow, through hunger and fatigue never awakened. Their chief, a Warus of the race of Cyrene, miraculously escaped from shame. Having been made a prisoner, he was being led before Pompey when one of his slaves who followed him, suddenly snatching a sword from a soldier of the escort, killed him with a single blow, crying: "It is I who will free my master."

After 13 centuries, in this very land of the Marsi, on the plains of Tagliacozzo, there followed the blood of French Barons when the brother of St. Louis, with his long crusader's sword, smote down at one single blow, the last descendant of the Saracens, the frail imperial stripling. On the site where the battle had been fought Charles of Anjou dedicated a church to Our Lady of Victory for the repose of his knights.

In that crumpling old church, where the golden lily still shines at the end of a half-ruined altar, I assisted the other morning at the singing of a mass at which were present numerous recruits, newly enlisted, about to start for the wars. The recruits had occupied all the seats, and as their number was greater than the space of the sacred edifice, they crowded around the entrance, with bared heads and occupied all the porch under the shadow of venerable oak trees.

Thrilled by Picture.

When the priest celebrated the sacrifice of the body and the blood of our Lord, there arose a chant from the mass, among the golden light that entered through the cracked alabaster panes, a delicate choir of women's and children's voices, and undisturbed, vacillating choir which masculine voices gradually joined and strengthened until it was transmitted into a powerful invocation: "Kyrie Eleison."

All the soldiers sing in the church and in the porch, before going forth to fight, not unlike the knights of Charles of Anjou before marching with banners displayed against Conradin of Sisilia.

In that Catholic melody and in the splendor of that blood about to be shed, I thought I saw the first lineaments of the new fatherland, born of our wonderful anguish and the most divine of our myths.

Continuing my onward rush toward the Adriatic, I passed through a white cemetery of ruins which looked like the skeleton of an unburied nation. Everywhere, con-tor-deth, a new life developed, indomitable courage. Courage built anew the cities bound over heaps of ruins.

The priest performed his sacred office underneath the cupola of heaven, before the altar recovered from the ruins of the chapel. The cracked church bell hung from an oak branch. The ragged community sat under a thatched roof to hold conference. Three hundred wills decided the reconstruction of the city walls over the bones of 20,000 dead. And around and afar there stretched the opulent basin of the Fucino, the Horn of Abundance, with its long row of musical poplars, with its well-watered meadows, its vineyards, its orchards, its fields of wheat.

Dust Where Castle Stood.

At Paterno, once a Roman castle, on the rugged hill, afterward the stronghold of counts, where Thomas of Calano put to flight and imprisoned the imperial troops of Frederick II in 1228—at Paterno, I say, nothing remained but a heap of white dust, most sad to behold under the merciless sun.

LET ALLIES MAKE FIRST OVERTURES, SAYS THE KAISER

German and Austrian Rulers Said When Replying to Peace Letter From Pope.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—A dispatch to *Fourniers News Agency* from Rome says that the German Emperor, in answer to the peace letter of Pope Benedict XV, declared his willingness to entertain peace negotiations provided the nations with which Germany was at war made the first overtures.

Austria made a similar reply to the Pope's letter, the dispatch adds.

Pope Benedict's appeal for peace, addressed to the belligerent nations, was issued on July 28, the anniversary of the signing of the European war. It asks why a direct or indirect exchange of views could not be initiated in which "the rights and just aspirations" of the various peoples could be considered as far as possible and "thus put to an end the terrible combat, as has been the case previously under similar circumstances."

The letter invited "the true friends of peace in the world to extend their hands to hasten the end of a war which for a year has transformed Europe into an immense battlefield" and declared that he should be blessed "who first extends the olive branch and tenders his hand to the enemy in offering him reasonable conditions of peace."

BANDITS TRY TO HOLD UP EMPTY PAY WAGON, OFFICER IS SHOT

Pennsylvania Constables Have Battle With Five Masked Men—Three Are Captured.

JOHNSTOWN, Pa., Aug. 14.—In a battle with a band of five masked highwaymen at Garman, near here, today, Daniel Duschler, a member of the State constabulary, was shot and seriously wounded. Three of the highwaymen were surrounded and captured, and the troopers are confident they will capture the other two within a few hours.

The battle followed the holdup of the empty pay wagon of the Greenwich Coal & Coke Co. of Greenwich shortly before noon.

The wagon makes the trip weekly from the railroad station at Garman to the mines at Greenwich with the payroll, about \$10,000. Because the train bringing the money was late at Garman today, the wagon left for the mines without the pay.

Girl Hurt in Trying to Climb Fence.

Ruth Green, 19 years old, 4519 Idaho avenue, suffered several fractured ribs on her right side and internal injuries at 4:30 o'clock yesterday evening, while attempting to climb over the back fence of her home to visit a neighbor.

Her condition is pronounced serious.

BURGLARS GET 26 SUITS OF CLOTHES IN CHICAGO MAN'S FLAT

They Also Steal 12 SILK Shirts, 24 Cravats, 2 Dozen Socks and Jewerly Valued at \$3000.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 14.—Hiram S. Waters of the Board of Trade said he took inventory of his wardrobe to-day.

When he had finished he knew just what the burglars had taken from his flat at 4803 Sheridan road Friday afternoon. The thieves got two frock coats and pearl gray trousers to match; four morning suits, three lounging suits, six walking suits, nine business suits, one silk suit; night: one silk suit; day: one dozen selected silk shirts, two dozen selected cravats, two dozen silk socks.

All Waters had left were two new business suits, four pairs of trousers, one suit of evening clothes, one suit (in use) and three suits at the tailor's.

The fastidious burglars, apparently

feeling for a kindred spirit, had the good taste to leave behind sufficient linen to last Mr. Waters until the laundry comes back. They took also jewelry valued at \$3000, including Waters' morning silver watch, gold evening watch, and Saturday afternoon stick pin.

Midweek Excursion to Chautauqua

Good returning Aug. 18, inclusive. From St. Louis, round trip, \$6. Via Alton, Granite & St. Louis Traction Co. For further information call Bridge 2900. St. Clair 1200.

Like Pneumatic Heels



Walk on cushions of air. Then jars and jolts won't tire you. Note the air-pillows in the famous Good-year-Akron Wingfoot Rubber Heels. These cushions of compressed air are more resilient than just hard rubber. They prove a tremendous saving in fatigue, if you walk or stand a great deal.

They won't jolt, can't slip and are wonderfully comfortable. Just try a pair for a week, then you will never do without them.



These are used instruments, but they are in perfect condition and grand values at these prices.

We also have 24 used upright pianos which we wish to sell quickly. To do so we will sell them at these prices: \$25, \$35, \$45, \$50, \$60, \$75, \$80, \$90, \$100, \$110, \$115, \$125, \$135, \$145.

ELLINGTON Player-Pianos



KRELL Auto Grand Player-Piano



KIMBALL 88-Note Player-Piano



\$10.00

Will deliver any one of these Pianos to your home, balance to be paid as low as \$6.00 per month.

Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back

Connors
The Player-Piano House
1100 OLIVE ST.

ST. LOUIS

EAST ST. LOUIS

JOPLIN

Still Greater Bargains in Brandt's Big Shoe Sale

The Fourth Week

Of this great Trustee's Sale will open Monday morning. It should be—it MUST be the banner week. Don't miss it.

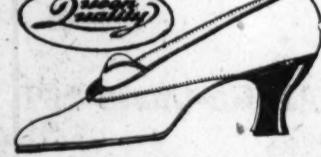
Doors Open at 9 A. M.

Sensational Values, 79c

Here is a special lot of 1000 pairs of ladies' Oxfords, Pumps, Colonials and Boots, including

Queen Quality

Regular prices \$3.50 to \$6.00; have been priced in this sale at \$1.95. To move them quickly, only.....



\$4 to \$7 Values, \$1.95

841 pairs of ladies' finest Oxfords, Pumps, Colonials and Boots, including the newest styles in

Queen Quality

Regular prices \$4.00 to \$7.00; previously sold in this sale at \$2.45. Must go for.....

\$1.95

Special Low Prices on All Silk and Leather Gloves

THIS SALE HAS BEEN IN PROGRESS FOR THREE WEEKS. Thousands of thrifty St. Louis people have bought the best makes of

shoes for less than the price of the cheapest shoes.

The remainder of Brandt's great surplus stock has been brought down to the first floor and basement. Most of the lines are complete as to sizes and styles.

It will pay you to buy your next Summer's Oxfords, Pumps and other "low cuts" NOW. Next Spring you will pay two to four times more than our prices for the same shoes.

Every pair of Shoes and Oxfords must go. To move them quickly,

We Have Marked Them Down Still Lower

Small Sizes for Women

About 900 pairs of small sizes and narrow widths. High-grade, including

Queen Quality

at one-fourth actual value. NEWEST STYLES, ALL LEATHERS Amazing Values

Odd Lots Only 49c for Women

About 567 pairs of Oxfords, Pumps and Boots in broken sizes. High-grade footwear: this season's styles.

It will pay you to examine them. If we can fit you in this lot, you will get shoes worth \$3.50 to \$6.00 for only.....

49c

Small Sizes for Men

About 600 pairs of Fine Shoes and Oxfords for men; sizes 5 to 7; all widths.

If you wear these sizes, save money on these shoes—sold regularly at \$5.00 to \$7.00, now.

Less Than HALF PRICE

\$5.00 to \$7.00 Broken Sizes, Only \$1.95



In this lot we have about 340 pairs of men's fine Oxfords and Shoes, including

French, Shriner & Urner Bostonians

Regular prices \$5.00 to \$7.00; previous sale price \$3.45 to \$3.95; the sizes are broken, but if we can fit you, take them at

\$1.95

Snappy New Styles for Men at \$2.95

The remainder of Brandt's upper floor surplus of Bostonians are now in our basement saleroom—about 1200 pair Shoes and Oxfords—all sizes, styles and leathers; Brandt's regular prices \$5 to \$7.00; must go at

\$2.95

Wonderful Bargains on Mark Cross Leather Goods

BRANDT'S
(Reorganized) 618 Washington Av.

AUTOMOBILE NEWS.

NEW COMPANY ORGANIZED WILL SELL U. S. TIRES

Manager H. H. Hubbard of the Local Branch of the U. S. Tire Co. has just closed a deal with the United Sales Co., which will act as retail distributors for the United States Tire in St. Louis, St. Louis territory, including Peoria and Springfield, Ill., where branches will be established.

The new company is to be managed by Frederic C. D. Dobson, who came to this country from Ireland several years ago. While Dobson is new to the tire business in St. Louis, he is not new to the business and has been associated with a number of the high officials of various tire companies, while his father was one of the original promoters and earliest stock holders of the Dublin Tire Co. Ltd., Dublin, Ireland, having had the sales in Dublin, Ireland.

Day and night service will be maintained free for United States tire users, service being furnished by the Bittel Leftwich company. According to H. H. Hubbard, the establishment of this new company will not prevent other dealers from buying tires, although the United States Co. will establish a number of service stations in the city.

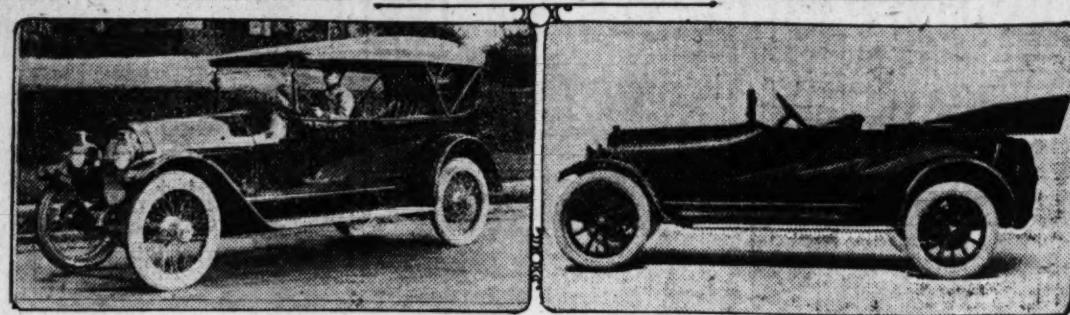
ROUTING AUTO CLUB RUN

Samuel Plant, chairman, and the Touring Committee of the Automobile Club of St. Louis, started to trace the eighth annual automobile tour of the club to Jefferson City Saturday morning. By invitation a number of members of the club in their own cars accompanied the Touring Committee.

The tentative route is by the Southern Highway through Gray Summit, Washington, New Haven, Columbia, and the mountains, via Fulton and the Old Trails Route through Mineola, New Florence and St. Charles.

The tour will be the first part of October for two days and there will be three classes of entrants.

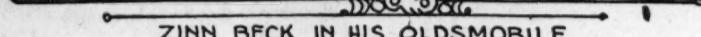
Touring cars driven by owners, roadsters driven by owners, and touring cars driven by chauffeurs.



LOCOMOBILE PURCHASED FOR THE UNCLE OF THE Czar.



THE NEW WESTCOTT SIX.



ZINN BECK IN HIS OLDSMOBILE.

LOCO FOR GRAND DUKE HEAVY SALES REPORTED

The war in Europe has demonstrated, among other things, the efficiency and desirability of automobile transportation services. It is interesting to note that there has been a large demand for American-built motor cars of the better class.

Out of five Locomobile touring cars ordered for the Russian headquarters, one is for the exclusive use of the Grand Duke Nikolai Nikolaelevitch, uncle to the Czar and Commander-in-Chief and Generalissimo of all the Russian forces in the present conflict.

ON NAVAL ADVISORY BOARD

Ralph H. Upson of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., winner of the international balloon trophy in the race that started at Paris in October, 1913, has been selected a member of the special committee to co-operate with the Naval Advisory Board in its consideration of the application of aircraft to warfare. President F. A. Selberling, of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. also has been made a director of the American Society of Aeronautic Engineers, organized at the suggestion of Thomas A. Edison to act with the Naval Advisory Board, of which Mr. Edison is chairman.

REGAL "EIGHT" ARRIVES

The Trenton Motor Car Co. of St. Louis has received its first eight cylinder model of the Regal line and is showing it at 2646 Locust St. The car is listed at \$1200. The company is also showing the Regal light four which sells at \$650 and the standard four which lists at \$985. The new line is handsome in appearance and all are fully equipped with the newest and most desirable of accessories.

The General Motors Truck Co. is reporting the sale of a model 15, 1500-lb. truck delivery wagon and model 42, two-ton worm drive truck to the Lee Jordan Lumber Co., Jefferson City, Mo. Also of a model 15, 1500-lb. delivery wagon, equipped with flared board body, to Yantis Milling Co. of Fulton, Mo.

Full five-passenger body—ample leg room, wide seats, wide doors, deep upholstering. Unit power plant. Lyrite aluminum housings. All moving parts enclosed; long strong Allen-Sommer motor; full 37 horsepower 3 1/2-inch bore five-inch stroke special Stromberg carburetor; Westinghouse electric system for starting, lighting and ignition; electric lights on instrument board; electric headlights, with dimmers; full floating rear axle, pressed steel housing; 85-inch long underslung rear springs; 12-inch wheel base; 32-inch wheels; one-man top; complete Stewart-Warner vacuum fuel feed system.

THE 1916 ALLEN IS HERE

The Mount City Buggy Co. is showing the new 1916 Allen car, which has just arrived. That it is a beautiful and well built car is conceded by everyone who has seen it. Next to its handsome body, offering the rich dark green finish, are the roomy body especially the driver's seat, which will hold two large people comfortably, and the long 55-inch underslung rear springs which the Allen people claim make its smooth and jolliest riding unexcelled. The instrument board arrangement is compact and handy. The equipment of the Allen is surprising and includes the following:

Full five-passenger body—ample leg room, wide seats, wide doors, deep upholstering. Unit power plant. Lyrite aluminum housings. All moving parts enclosed; long strong Allen-Sommer motor; full 37 horsepower 3 1/2-inch bore five-inch stroke special Stromberg carburetor; Westinghouse electric system for starting, lighting and ignition; electric lights on instrument board; electric headlights, with dimmers; full floating rear axle, pressed steel housing; 85-inch long underslung rear springs; 12-inch wheel base; 32-inch wheels; one-man top; complete Stewart-Warner vacuum fuel feed system.

MADE 2601 MILES IN 15 DAYS

Driving a 1913 Dorris car, Dr. M. Ney Smith of St. Louis has just completed a long trip carrying five passengers. They left St. Louis at 6 a.m. July 24, reaching Indianapolis, 254 miles, the first day. The remainder of the trip was via Dayton, Columbus, and Cleveland, O., Erie, Pa., Buffalo, Rochester, Wauertown and New York City to the Thousand Islands. The return trip was via Syracuse, Ithaca, Geneva, Buffalo, N. Y., thence to Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago and back to St. Louis.

The total mileage of the tour was 2601 made in 15 days. The last day the car was driven 260 miles, 75 of which was through deep mud.

Throughout the entire trip there were no adjustments made and there was but one instance of tire trouble when an old tire blew out.

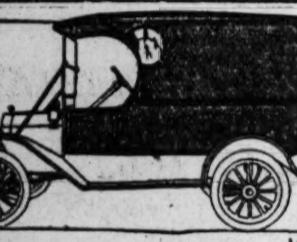
In the other tires St. Louis air made the round trip. The roads were found to be superb except between St. Louis and Indianapolis. The worst section was between Joliet and Bloomington.

TIRES HELPED RACERS

"The performance of Goodrich Silver-tire cord tires at the races in Chicago and Des Moines seems to be the final proof that hereafter they will be regarded as the most important factor in the great speed contests for automobiles," says Mr. E. C. Tibbitts, advertising director of the B. F. Goodrich Co., Akron, Ohio. "There is no room for questioning the fact that they contributed in a considerable degree to the splendid showings made by Resta, Cooper and Burman at the Chicago Speedway, as well as to the eight cars finishing on them at Des Moines."

BODY BUILDERS' PICNIC

The eleventh annual basket picnic of the St. Louis Carriage, Wagon and Automobile Builders' Club was held Thursday at Normandy Grove. The attendance was larger than ever before. Frank Kranz was chairman of the Entertainment Committee, John Cook of the Arrangements Committee, John Flinch of the Program Committee, and A. E. Spaete and George Kluegel were on the Membership Committee. The Glad Hand Committee was composed of most of the members of the club.



"Commercial" Bodies

Are a utility need to any modern business operating or employing delivery service, because they serve the important and efficiently, and principally manufactured products, and are in demand with special attention given to the building of a style for each customer.

REGAL "EIGHT" ARRIVES

The Trenton Motor Car Co. of St. Louis has received its first eight cylinder model of the Regal line and is showing it at 2646 Locust St. The car is listed at \$1200. The company is also showing the Regal light four which sells at \$650 and the standard four which lists at \$985. The new line is handsome in appearance and all are fully equipped with the newest and most desirable of accessories.

Hugh F. Cartwright, Pres. 3663 Locust St., St. Louis.

DAY AND NIGHT SERVICE FOR COMMERCIAL CARS

Following the idea put forth by motor transportation engineers that if good service is given to truck users more trucks will be used, E. H. Abadie, president of the Best Service Truck Co., has inaugurated a model service system not only for users of Gramm, Bernstein and Signal trucks which they sell, but to operators of all makes.

The service system differed from others in that their night service is the big feature of the business. Realizing that trucks were all in use daily and to lay up for repairs meant the taking out of service of the truck, they maintain just as large a night as day force.

The service station is modeled after the management of the railroad roundhouse. Railway engineers on the completion of their run before going off duty make a written report of the condition of the locomotive and note the repairs or adjustments to be made. In the same manner the chauffeur of the truck goes with this company, must at night make a report in triplicate of adjustments and repairs necessary for putting the truck in condition for the next day's work.

Expert inspectors, after comparing the chauffeur's report with one made by them, orders the work done. Everything from cleaning carbon, grinding valves, adjusting push rods, removing wheels and examining bearings to washing and polishing brass, is done, including garaging, for a stipulated sum, which gives the owner a stated amount to count on for the operation cost of the truck each month, while all sup-

piles can be obtained at the station.

Practically every make of truck is included in the list of users of Best Service. The location of the service station is down town in a district where it is easily accessible to truck users.

CASE ON LONG DRIVE

Mr. W. M. Grossgloss, accompanied by his wife and son of Seattle, Wash., called on Manager W. S. Roberts of the local Case branch house, Friday, and told of an interesting trip overland in a 1912 Case "60."

Mr. Grossgloss and family left Seattle June 7 and spent 23 days' actual time in running. They passed over the Sierra Nevada range of mountains, attaining an altitude in some places of between 18,000 and 19,000 feet.

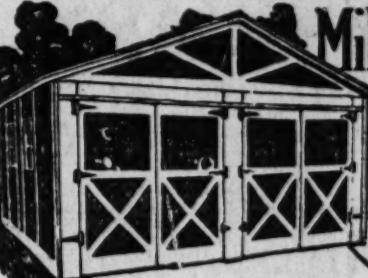
In all they travelled a distance of 287 miles, covering some days 187 miles, and they boast that with the exception of a few tire punctures, they had absolutely no trouble of any kind except the necessary adjustment of carburetor owing to the high altitude.

Mr. Grossgloss purchased this car second-hand after it had been driven 25,000 miles, touring over the western mountains, and expects to return over the same route in the same car.

CLOSED FORD BODIES

Hugh F. Cartwright, president of the Commercial Auto Body Co., has announced for this season a new detachable coupe and limousine body for Ford cars. Both are to be sold at popular prices, the coupe being made to sell at a price near \$75, and the limousine around \$125, although this price is not

fixed as yet. At a later date the final prices will be announced soon in the Post-Dispatch. They are built with plate glass windows, drop door sash, ventilating wind shields, and so made that there is no mark where the top is joined to the body. This firm is specializing on low-priced bodies for all cars in both the commercial and pleasure types.



Miller's Double Garage

Sightly — Roomy — Satisfying
Ready built in sections, not a board to nail to, erects in minutes, easy to paint and can be erected in a day's time. Surprisingly low cost.

Single Garages, \$60 Up

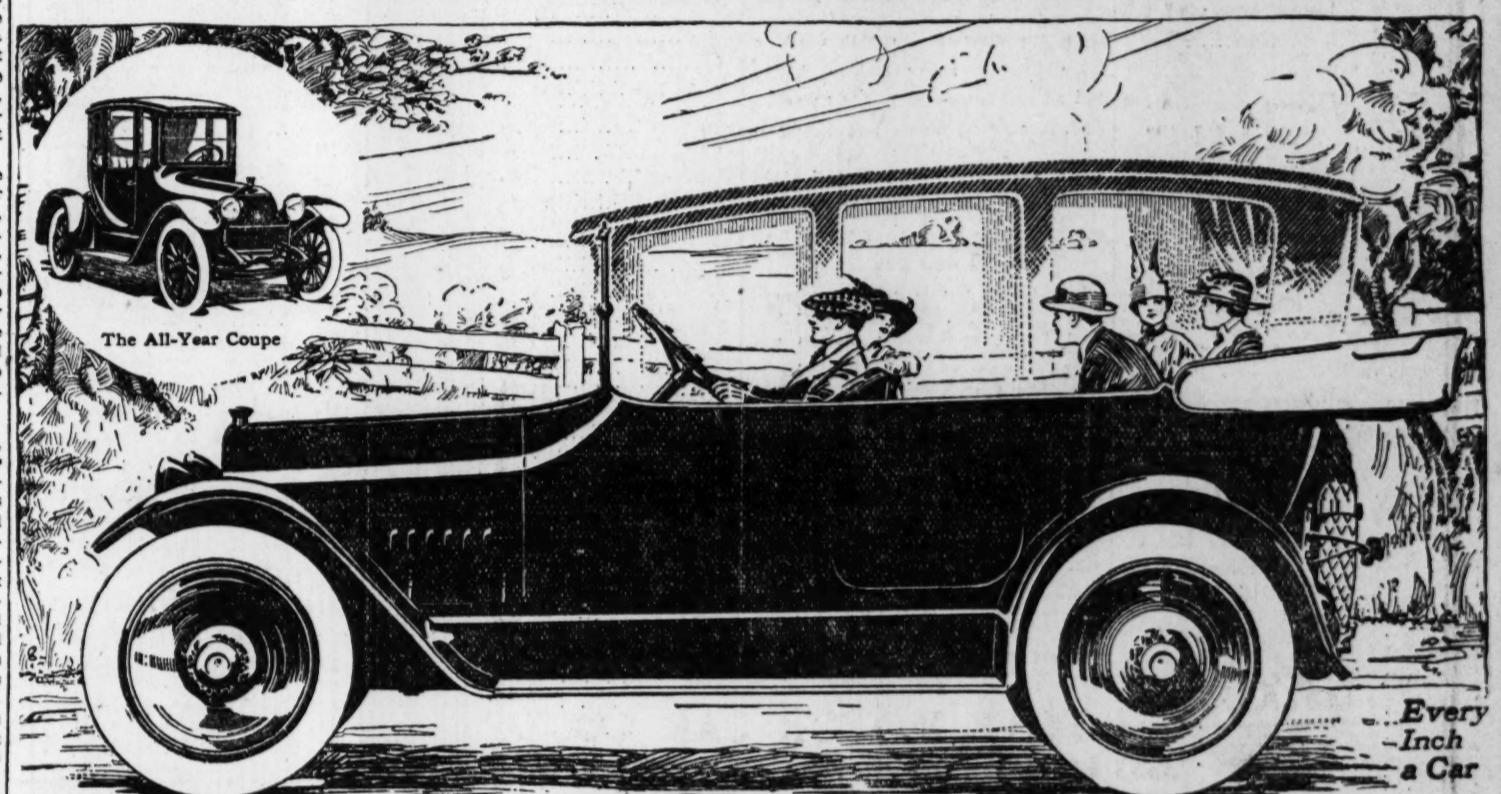
Miller. Open Air Sleepers solve the outdoor sleeping problem. Miller Cottages, Clubhouses, Pavilions to be had at once, and are erected in a few hours time.

MILLER MFG. CO., 8000 Alabama Av.

A PACKARD BARGAIN

I will sell my 30-Packard, seven passenger touring car, just overhauled and in first-class condition, with set of seat covers and top like new, all tires good. Owner leaving city, sell cheap. Apply.

PACKARD MOTOR CO. 22d & Locust



The Best KisselKars Ever Built

THE new KisselKars measure up to those standards that give assurance of service far beyond the average, because the enduring things are built in—because they are manufactured cars in every vital part. They are, in fact, the best KisselKars yet produced.

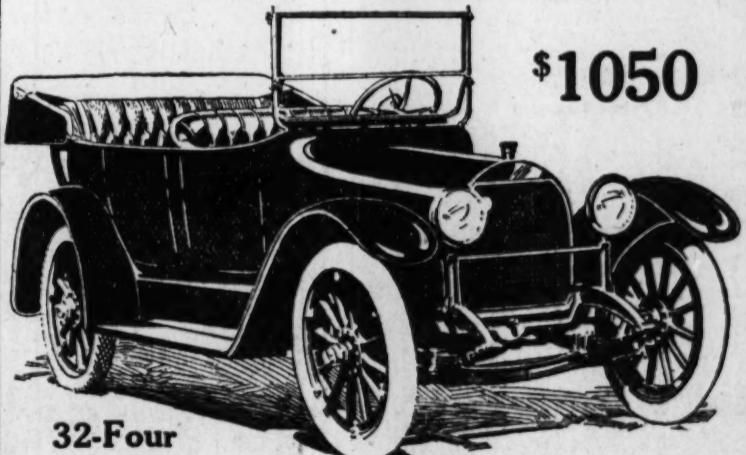
Therefore, there is deep significance in the fact that bigger plans and increased output have brought about

KISSELKAR

The ALL-YEAR Car—invented and introduced by Kissel—was the paramount achievement in body design last season. It met for the first time a demand for the continuous service of one body—an open touring car in summer and closed car in winter. The top is easily attached or detached by inexpert men.

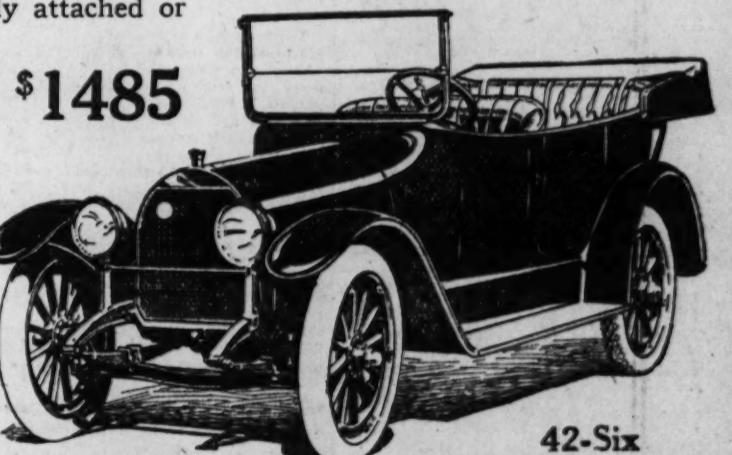
The new ALL-YEAR Cars have beautiful Rothschild lines—the design worked out so skillfully that not even an expert can distinguish them from the finest closed coach in passing. In addition to the ALL-YEAR Sedan Top, there is a new ALL-YEAR Coupe Top mounted on the smartest four passenger roadster yet conceived.

*The
ALL-YEAR
Car*



\$1050

\$1485



42-Six

The KisselKar line of chassis includes the new 32-Four, 36-Four, 42-Six, five and seven passenger four door, two and three door corridor bodies, ALL-YEAR Touring and Sedan bodies, ALL-YEAR Roadster and Coupe bodies, Limousines and Coupelets.

The new models are ready for your inspection and approval. Come in—hear the whole interesting story and see for yourself the exceptional values in the new KisselKars. Some fine unallotted territory in Eastern Missouri and Southern Illinois for live dealers. Write or wire today.

COLONIAL MOTOR CAR CO.

Phone Lindell 277

3948-50-52-54 Olive St., Distributors

St. Louis, Mo.

A Better Car, With More Power For \$100 Less

A larger car, with more room, but less weight

A tripled output to meet the demand

In announcing the new Allen Models for 1916 we have absolute confidence that exceptional merit and genuine value will speak for themselves.

In this new car is concentrated all the best ideas and skill of experienced engineers who are among the best in the country. You will quickly recognize it

HERE are a few Allen features: Unit Power Plant, with Long Stroke Allen-Sommer Motor, Full 37 H. P., 32 inch bore x 5 inch stroke; Westinghouse Electric Equipment—Starting, Lighting, Ignition, Full-Flow, Rear Axle with pressed steel housing; 55 inch under-slung rear springs; 12-inch wheel-base; Stewart-Warner vacuum fuel feed system; easy operating yet positive Clutch and Brake; One-man top. In fact, all the latest refinements and best equipment; beautiful and durable finish.

To describe the comfort and easy riding qualities of the Allen is impossible, but the delightful sensation when riding quickly proves the wonderful balance and correct manufacturing principles. Let us show you the new Allen and take you for a spin.

MOUND CITY BUGGY & AUTO CO.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR EASTERN MISSOURI AND SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

2007-09 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.

JACKSON AUTOMOBILE CO. OF MISSOURI, Kansas City, Mo.

Factory Address: THE ALLEN MOTOR CO., Postoria, Ohio

GOOD USE FOR REBATE
A great many Ford owners in this vicinity will receive a rebate of \$50 from the Ford Motor Co. on Aug. 1. In a number of instances these owners have declared their intention of adding \$30 to the rebate check for the purpose of purchasing the Gray & Davis starting-lighting system. This plan will result in adding still greater efficiency to the Ford car, at the same time presenting a good investment, as there is no doubt but what the addition of electric equipment greatly enhances the intrinsic value of the car.

AUTO NEWS AND GOSSIP

Invitations have been received in St. Louis from A. L. Ellwood, formerly of this city, to the opening of the new Marmen branch sales and service quarters at 1608-10 McGee street, Kansas City, Mo., Monday, Aug. 16, to the following Saturday.

Jos. C. Toebe, formerly Hupmobile service man for the Weber Implement & Auto Co., has returned to his former connection as manager of the Harrigan & Toebe Auto Repair Co., 67 North Grand avenue.

The Franklin Auto & Supply Co. has received its first 1916 Franklin aero-cooled car, which is on display at its sales rooms, 1024 North Grand avenue.

A representative in St. Louis is desired by H. C. Gooding of the Four Wheel Auto Co., Clintonville, Wis., builders of the P. W. D. truck.

G. W. Harkrader, an Indianapolis man, is in St. Louis posting himself at the factory to become branch manager for the McQuay-Norris Mfg. Co., makers of leak-proof rings, at the Philadelphia office.

Paul V. Hurd has opened a tire service station at Tenth and State streets in East St. Louis.

There seems no limitation on motorcycle age possibilities. The Knight Mfg. Co. has just sold to J. R. Smith, Jefferson, Okla., and to an Excelsior motorcycle and another of special build has been sold to a St. Louis family for the use of its 8-year-old son.

L. K. Casper, Mississippi Valley supervisor for the Maxwell Meter Co., was in St. Louis Tuesday with the George C. Brinkman Motor Car Co.

The officials of the Cadillac Automobile Co. of St. Louis entertained about 20 dealers in the Cadillac car from the surrounding St. Louis territory Thursday. The 1916 Cadillac "F" was shown to them in detail and they were then taken to lunch at the Beers Hotel.

H. Lee Smith, St. Louis branch manager for the Kelly-Springfield Tire Co., spent several days last week at a convention of branch managers at the factory at Akron, O.

The Paige-Detroit Motor Car Co. has arranged for an increase of capital stock from \$350,000 to \$1,000,000 and a cash dividend of 10 per cent has been ordered.

The Palmer-Mayer Motor Car Co. reports the sale of a 3½-ton Palmer truck to J. C. Gummersheimer, Columbia, Ill.; 1½-ton truck to J. C. Cassmeyer of St. Thomas, Mo.; ¾-ton to F. Mungle of Kinnickinnic, Mo.; 1-ton to H. M. Smith Produce Co. and 1½-ton to Uhrig Bros. of St. Louis.

At a meeting of the directors of the Studebaker Corporation, L. J. Oller, sales manager of the corporation, was elected to membership in the board, succeeding John R. Turner.

LEATHER IS NOT SCARCE

That a scarcity of first-class leather upholstery for automobiles exists, is emphatically denied by James B. Reilly, secretary of the Patent and Enamelled Leather Manufacturers' Association, with headquarters in Boston. Mr. Reilly's association comprises 80 of the 27 firms engaged in the industry and the story sent broadcast recently that good leather was hard to obtain, is ridiculous in his recent statement.

"The statement that there is a scarcity of leather is a distorted one," says Mr. Reilly. "It is true only in the sense that good leather today costs more than it has for the past four years. Other than this, the markets are well supplied, and in fact the supply exceeds the demand since the tanneries catering to the automobile trade are averaging only 50 per cent capacity. Demand for leather, at one price and the supply of same at a higher price, is the cause of the so-called scarcity. Any automobile manufacturer so desiring can readily obtain his requirements with little or no difficulty."

OVERLAND HAS NEW SIX
The six-cylinder Overland just announced gives the Willys-Overland company a great selling combination of car.

In June the Overland announced a four-cylinder touring car to sell for \$750. The infinite care covering this model alone has been the greatest in the history of the Toledo concern.

Four weeks ago the Willys-Knight car was announced for \$1000. This is the lowest-priced sleeve-valve automobile ever put on the market by any manufacturer in this country or abroad.

With the announcement of the "Six" at \$1145, the Overland has completed a trio of models which to all intents and purposes practically blankets the moderate price market. This latest addition to the Overland family is known as Model 86. In consideration of the price probably the most conspicuous advantage of this new car is its size.

DISPLAYING 1916 VELIE
Alex Steiner, manager of the Velie Motor Car Co. of Mo., announces that he will have the new Velie line for demonstration not later than Monday. The feature of the line is the Velie "Biltwell Six" which sells at \$1000. In the new car nothing has been skimped or overlooked by the builders. It has 115-inch wheelbase, 40 horsepower motor and long underslung springs, deep real leather cushions, all making for easy riding.

RACING TEAM RETIRES
The Maxwell racing team has retired from the racing game. Its last start was made at Omaha. Drivers who have been with the Maxwell team were Rickenhauer, Carlson, Orr and Oldfield. Paul Bruske who has been racing team manager, has returned to his former publicity work with the Maxwell factory.

PLAN FOR CIRCUIT RACING

An International League of automobile racing is being planned for 1916 by the International Motor Contest Association, the new controlling body which has taken over the supervision of contests on dirt tracks of the United States and Canada.

The tremendous demand for automobile racing on the part of the public, and the gradual decline of interest on the part of the automobile manufacturers have forced the big institutions promoting automobile races to a point where, in the not distant fu-

ture, automobile manufacturers will be paid for building racing cars, and instead of a racing campaign costing a small fortune, various makes of cars will be entered in events at a profit. The J. I. Case T. M. Company, builders of Case cars, have already been approached by one of the big State fairs with a proposition to have three Case racing machines represent the country in automobile races held at the various State fairs staged annually in the middle west.

At the close of 1914 racing season that the speedways which have formed the Case Company withdrew from au-

to racing and three or more cars may be gotten together by each speedway to assure entries for the various big events scheduled for 1916.

THE 1916 ALL YEAR KISSEKAR IS HERE

A considerable, but not too sweeping reduction in the prices of the successful 42-Six and 36-Four, an entirely new and smaller chassis at a revolutionary price for a Kissekar, and improved designs of the popular All-Year Car, are prominently men-

tioned in the announcement of the new Kissekar by the Colonial Automobile Co.

The new All-Year Cars include a Coupe Top as well as a Sedan Top and both are very handsome designs.

The new tops are attached by bolting at 10 points, at six points to heavy steel brackets and at four points to the regular top irons of the touring car or roadster. An inverted top iron is used, so that when the top is on, there is not the slightest indication of the parting line between the two halves of the body.

The frames of the new All-Year

cars are covered with sheet steel and aluminum after the manner of the finest limousine.

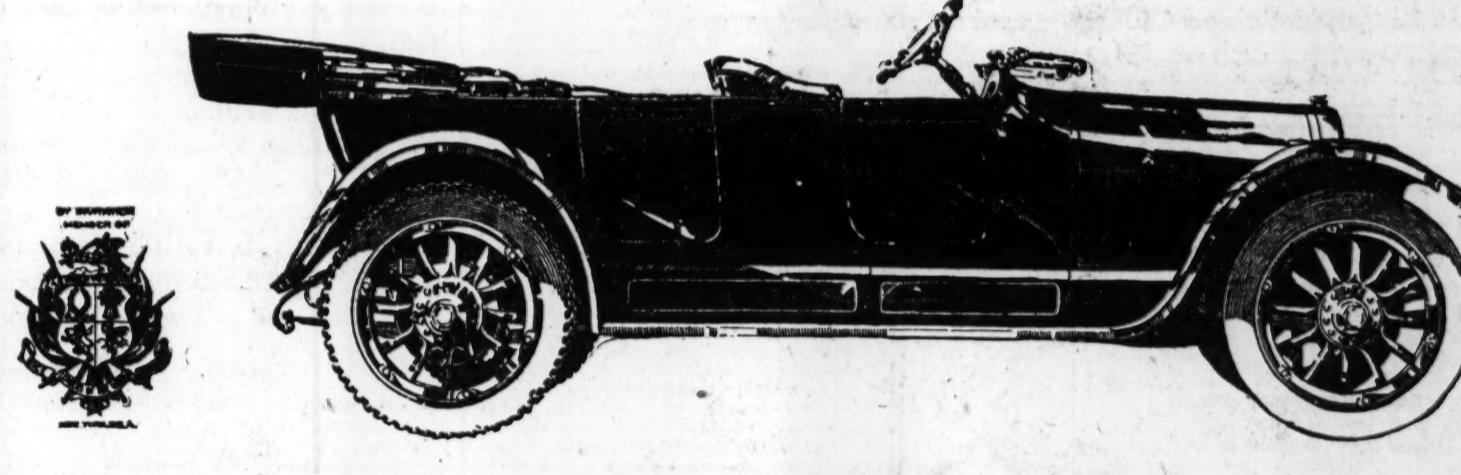
The window and door panes are French plate glass set in high grade hard channel rubber, eliminating the possibility of leaking even in driving rains. Eight panes of glass, including two oval panes, are used in the Sedan top, six in the Coupe top. The standard tops are trimmed with leather, but special material is provided, as ordered.

The Post-Dispatch is the only evening newspaper in St. Louis that receives your news gathered by the Associated Press.

The 1916 Six-\$1145

Model 86—C. A. Toledo

Overland



WITH our production capacity increased to 600 cars per day we are in a position to offer the 1916 Overland Six at the remarkably low price of \$1145. You will, we believe, find that this car is considerably under the market price of other Sixes having equal or similar specifications.

Roomy seven-passenger touring car
Quiet 45 horsepower six cylinder motor

Efficiently lubricated—unusually economical

35 x 4½-inch tires all around; non-skids on rear

125-inch wheelbase; high-tension magneto ignition

Electric control buttons located on steering column

Specifications of Model 86

Seven passenger touring
Extra long underdash rear springs
35 x 4½-inch tires, smooth tread in front, non-skid in rear
Left hand drive
Central control
Deminable rims
One extra rim
High tension magneto
Electric horn
Electric control buttons on steering column

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio

Also Manufacturers of the Willys-Knight Automobiles

"Made in U. S. A."

GRASP the full significance of its size as denoted by wheelbase, seating capacity, tires; of its generous, efficient power equipment; of its superior ignition; of its every comfort and convenience; of its beautiful lines. Then realize that the Overland price for these extremes of luxury is only \$1145.

The new Sixes are being demonstrated and delivered now. See the Overland dealer in your town.

Overland Automobile Company, Distributors, 2309-11 Locust Street, St. Louis, Mo.
Both Phones.



Champ Springs
and the adjustable John Shock Absorber

Anything wrong with your Springs? We'll fix it in "two shakes of a lamb's tail."

Champ Spring Co.
Services Garage,
2117 CHOUTEAU AV.
BOTH St. Louis, Mo.



O. K. HARRY STEEL CO.
Jefferson Av. and Papin St.



K. C. NO-STRETCH
ADJUSTABLE
HOOK-ON
BOOT

Adjustable hooks—fit snugly any make or size of work boot—no stretching or pulling required. Will not affect the tire. Guaranteed 2000 miles.

Western Tire & Rubber Co., "America's Largest Tire Makers," Kansas City, Mo.



Perfect
Compression

LEAK-PROOF
Piston Rings

MADE BY MCQUAY-NORRIS MFG. CO.

Minimum
Carbonization

Sealed Opening
bearing on cylinder assured
All Supply Houses, Garages and Repair Shops
Mfd. by MCQUAY-NORRIS MFG. CO.
2812-20 Locust St., St. Louis.



Concrete and Brick Garages

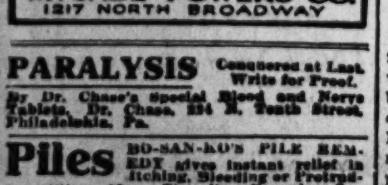
Fireproof and Weatherproof

FRED. SCHMITT & CO.

5913 Ven.

Delmar 1889.

Concretes at Last
Write for Prices



AUTO BODY

BUILDING-REPAIRING

WOOD AND METAL

PAINTING, TRIMMING,

WHEEL WORK ETC.

MCCABE-POWERS CO.

1817 NORTH BROADWAY

PARALYSIS
Concretes at Last
Write for Prices

Mr. Dr. Chase's Special Blend and Novel

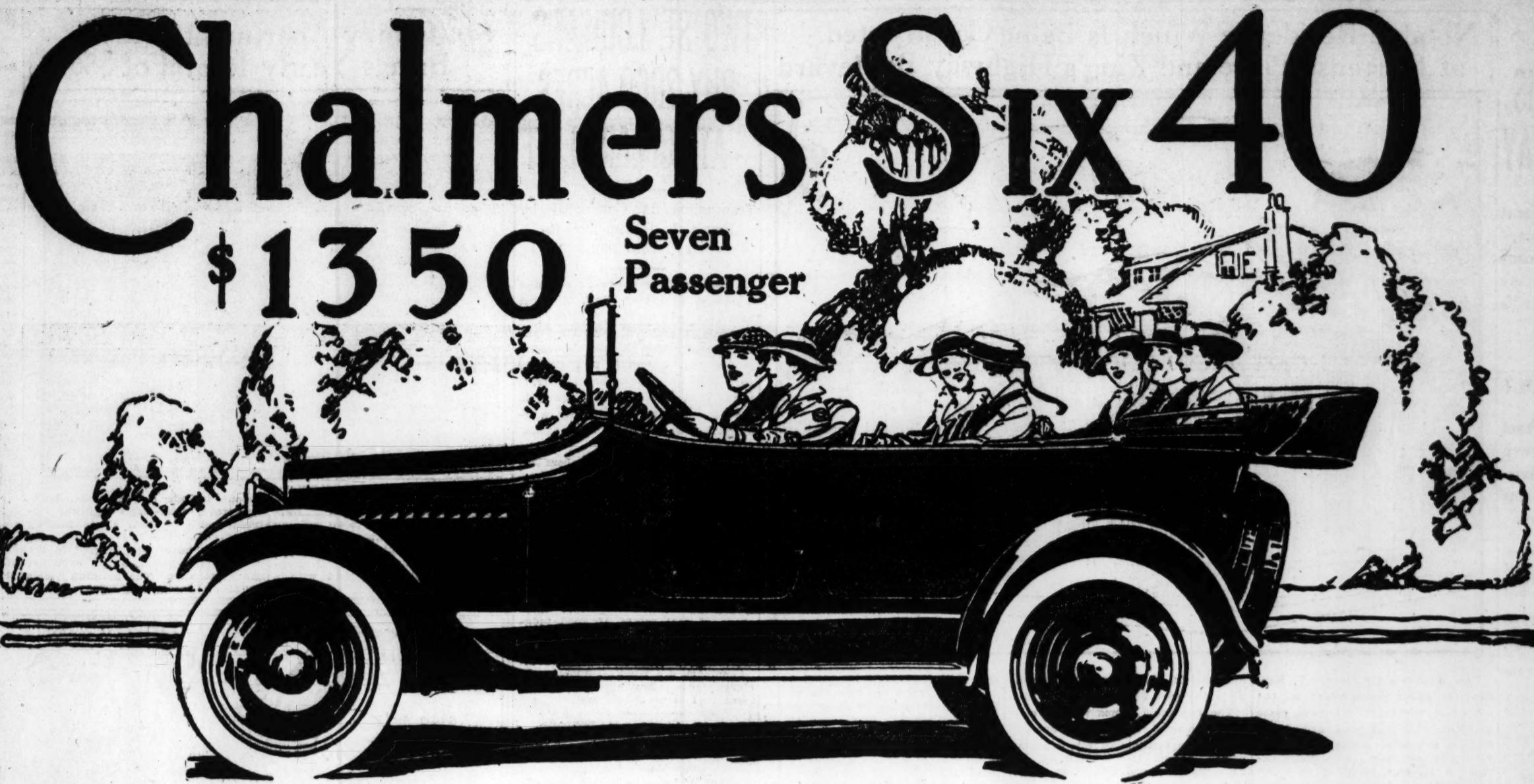
Tablets, Dr. Chase's 1814 N. South Street,

Philadelphia, Pa.

BO-SAN-KO'S FILE REM

oving, filing, grinding or

Polishing, Dr. Bo-San-Ko's Co.



Chalmers SIX 40

\$1350

Seven Passenger

40 Horsepower, 7-Passenger Touring Car, Weight 3075 lbs.

Valve-in-Head Motor with Overhead Camshaft

The battle of the giants is on. It is a battle royal for the supremacy of the medium priced motor car field.

It is the battle of that type of motor which smashed all speed and endurance records at Indianapolis and Chicago—against old style motors.

It is the battle of the principles of construction that went 90 miles an hour, for 500 miles at Indianapolis, and 100 miles an hour for 500 miles at Chicago—against out-dated principles of motor construction.

It is the battle of the manufacturer against the middleman, the producer against the assembler, of buying for cash against buying on time, of new efficiency in methods of manufacture and administration against inexperienced methods.

It is the battle of Quality and lower profits against higher profits and lack of quality.

It is the battle of new service ideals and co-operation against old methods of expensive upkeep and neglect of the owner.

Into this contest the Chalmers Motor Company enters the greatest car it has ever built, the "Six-40" with valve-in-head overhead camshaft motor.

It is the lowest price at which Chalmers Quality has ever been sold—\$1350 for a big 7-passenger touring car.

It is a new car at a lower price sent to battle with old cars at cut prices.

With new service to owners, bigger plans, new buildings, increased factory facilities, and greatly increased production, the Chalmers Motor Company moves forward to the great battle with supreme confidence.

New Motor—New Car—New Price—New Service to Owners

Increased Factory Facilities—Greatly Increased Production for 1916

Two years ago we saw three things. First was that the tendency of the public demand in both Europe and America was to a compact high speed motor that was more efficient, would get away quicker, run more smoothly, have greater flexibility, show greater economy and last longer under hard service.

Second was that a public temporarily diverted to cars that looked well and rode nicely for a while, would swing back to demand quality, manufacture, and the ability to "stay put."

Third was that only those manufacturers who built their own cars in large volume and bought their own materials for spot cash at the advantage of the market could survive.

Motor Designed in Europe

So we sent our engineers to Europe to design a new motor and began to lay our plans for a greatly increased production this season.

We are now building two big new factory additions to handle the work. We added machines that cost \$90,000.00 apiece to do work in our factory in order to give this remarkable quality car to you at \$1350.

Here is the result.

No one dreamed that such a car could be built for \$1350. It is equal to cars that sold for \$4000 three years ago. It isn't a made-over model, reduced in size, or certain things eliminated to fit the price—it is a brand new car, designed specially as a Quality car at a low price.

The Quality Car at Small Profit

We are marketing this QUALITY car on the lowest profit per car in the motor car business.

The great valve-in-head motor, with overhead camshaft, costs us \$80.00 more to build in our own shops, than the ordinary type of motor can be bought for on the outside, and most of the competitors

in our price class are using the ordinary type of motor.

When Chalmers engineers went to Europe to study design two years ago, they found European designers at work on high speed motors of the valve-in-head type with overhead camshaft.

European makers had already tried this type out in their racers. They were perfecting it for a road car.

We hoped to be the first in America to adopt this style of motor. But when the war stopped European makers, fate decreed that we should lead the world in the use of the valve-in-head overhead cam-shaft motor for a stock car.



"Let your next Car be a Chalmers"

We were not surprised at the showing at Indianapolis and Chicago, where this type of motor won all honors. We knew a year ago that these results would be achieved.

Speedway Racers All of This Type

We knew that to attain a speed of 90 to 100 miles an hour that the motor would have to be a valve-in-head, overhead cam-shaft type.

Think of it! 90 miles an hour for 500 miles at Indianapolis and the first four to finish, and eight out of the first ten were valve-in-head motors, with overhead cam-shafts!

And then the Chicago races at 100 miles an hour for 500 miles—the first three and seven out of the first eleven were of this type!

Some one said a short time ago that people buy motor cars largely on three P's—Paint, Price and Performance. You can measure this wonderful Chalmers car, at \$1350, by any one of these three standards. It is right in Paint, which indicates finish and wearing qualities.

It is right in Performance, because no car at any price, performs better than this car does.

And it is right in Price. No one in the history of the industry ever approached such quality at such a price before.

Take a Ride in This Car

"Take a ride in this car," and see for yourself if you do not get in this Chalmers type of six-cylinder motor all the smoothness, all of the flexibility, all of the pick-up, and all of the "pep," that is claimed for any other motor built, no matter how many cylinders it may have.

Therefore, we say that all of our strength, all of our organization, all of our money, all of our reputation, are back of these six words: "TAKE A RIDE IN THIS CAR."

Demonstrators are now in the hands of our dealers.

Chalmers Motor Company
Detroit, Mich. U.S.A.

The Chalmers Club

Every Chalmers owner is invited to join the Chalmers Club.

Each member receives regularly without charge "The Chalmers Clubman" a magazine devoted to the interests of Chalmers owners. Also a membership card commanding the owner to the courtesy of all Chalmers representatives everywhere.

Park Automobile Company

5201 Delmar Av.

Monroe 1100—Telephones—Delmar 1100

DEALERS: Write Us Regarding Open Territory in Missouri and Illinois

POST-DISPATCH'S REVIEW OF REAL ESTATE NEWS

BY
BERRY MOORE

FALL REVIVAL IN REALTY MARKET IS WELL UNDER WAY

Capitalists Manifest Interest Through Prompt Acceptance of Chance to Form Syndicate and Buy University City Tract of 138 Acres for \$179,000.

REAWAKENING OF SUBURB TO RESULT

Deal Reported On for Tract on South Side of Creve Coeur Line for Subdivision; Two Big Concerns Seek St. Louis Quarters.

Although the fall revival in real estate operations seldom if ever becomes manifest before the middle of September, developments already indicate that it is well under way.

A significant fact in the interest shown by capitalists, who, so far as real estate investments are concerned, have for some time been dormant.

As showing the cheerful tone of the situation, Theodore Hemmell Jr., according to real estate circles, was only 24 hours in forming a syndicate of 19 wealthy St. Louis business men to purchase the 138 acres, in the western part of University City, of the University Heights Realty and Development Co. and the People's Savings Bank bid 'n him a year ago for \$179,000. As earnest money, each member of the syndicate deposited, before the sale, with the Hemmell-Spangler Real Estate Co., \$10,000. The amount paid for the tract was \$30,000 more than was bid by Capt. C. A. Tilles for it, two or three months previously, Judge Matt G. Reynolds, receiver for the Lewis interests, in the first instance, rejecting the bid. The last time it was put up, Tilles also bid, with others, against Hemmell for the tract. According to report, Tilles had \$160,000 idle in bank and was prepared to pay the entire amount of his bid in cash.

To Reawaken University City. The syndicate, of which David May is president, was disclosed yesterday, has plans for the development of the tract on a scale that will reawaken University City. These contemplate the extension of the Delmar car line, now having its terminus at Delmar Garden or the Woman's Magazine building, by a northern detour to the tract, which lies on the north line of Delmar boulevard and just east of Hanley Road.

There is proposed a subdivision of 35,000 front feet, similar in design to that of Parkview. The project, including the cost of the land, will entail an investment of approximately \$700,000, the cost of the surface improvements being estimated at \$15 a front foot.

An offer has been submitted, it is said, for a large tract on the south side of the Creve Coeur car line. The property, which is regarded as the most attractive in the Creve Coeur line territory, is sought by operators who have plans for subdividing and developing it on an elaborate scale.

Two big concerns, one in New York and the other in Chicago, are corresponding with the Mercantile Trust Co., with the Martin-Breit Real Estate Co., and with other large real estate agencies, with a view to obtaining quarters in St. Louis, while C. C. Nichols Jr., connected with a large real estate agency in the East, was in the city the past week with reference to locating a big Philadelphia hat manufactory in St. Louis.

As signs of the times, all these things are exciting interest in real estate circles, which have been apathetic for some time.

There are now negotiations pending for the purchase of prominent downtown and uptown sites, which, if concluded, will in several instances be promptly followed by the erection of pretentious structures.

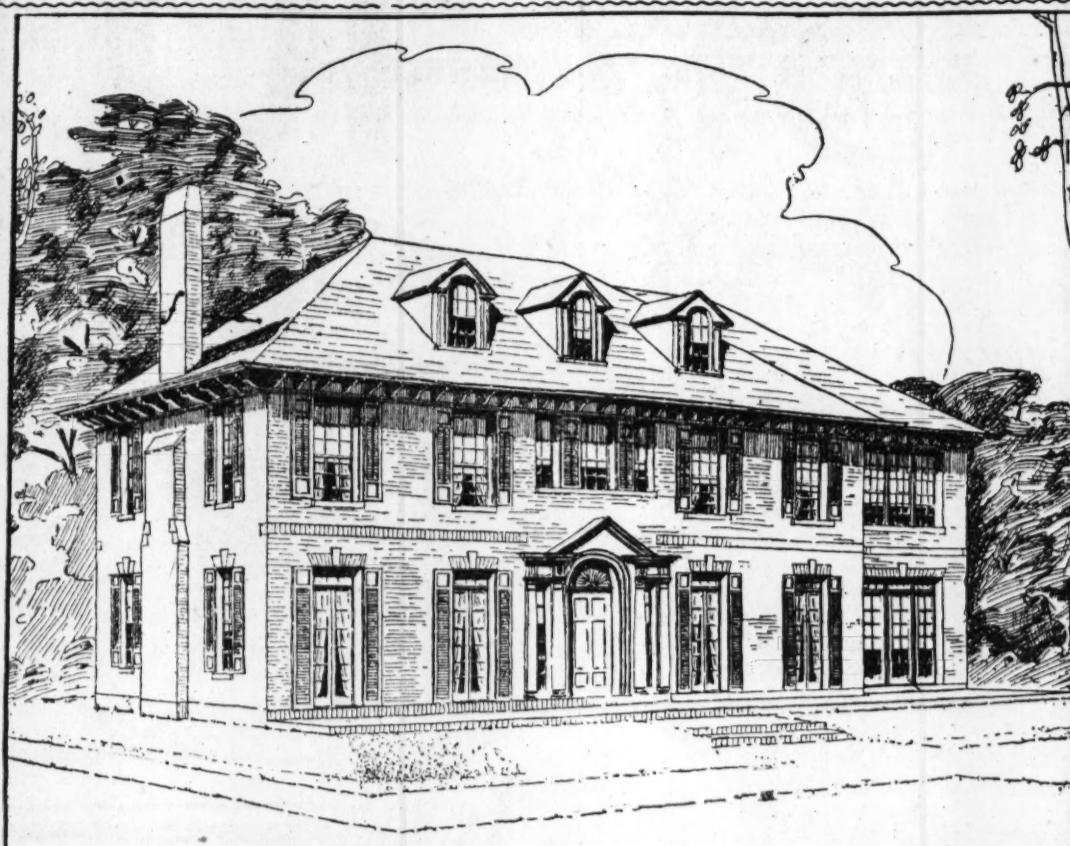
Frisco Building Deal Hangs Fire.

Negotiations involving the sale of the fee to the Frisco building, at the southwest corner of Ninth and Olive streets, to George W. Brown, the multimillionaire shoe manufacturer, are again being carried on. A deal was to be made in the Post-Dispatch Brown proposed to give as part payment for the fee a batch of holdings on Olive and Locust streets and on Washington avenue, together with holdings in the black-welder company, in connection with Isaac T. Cook, manager of the Frisco Building company, is engineering the proposed exchange of properties.

The outlook for a big movement in all branches of the St. Louis real estate market was never more flattering, according to Frank J. W. Muske of the Roetger, Massie & Jelha Real Estate Co. "From inquiries of the last 10 days," said Muske, "capital is evidently again venturing forward. There is a dearth of surplus money, but the uncertainties incident to the war have made investors careful. Evidently they are awakening to the fact that real estate offers the best form of investment for their money. Prices are now low, in fact lower than ever before in the history of the St. Louis real estate market, and, therefore, those who buy at present levels cannot go wrong."

"The movement is daily gathering force, the indications being that by October a new and big revival will be in full swing."

Notable Residence Which Is Being Constructed at Hortense Place and King's Highway Boulevard



This residence for George T. Burden is under construction at the southeast corner of Hortense place and King's highway boulevard. Many features will make it one of the most notable residences in this exclusive location. A spacious lot gives room for a semi-country home. The driveway from King's highway, winding up to the building from the rear, will end with a porte cochere with an entrance into the main hall. From this hall one will enter into a living room which will have long French windows overlooking the boulevard. The dining room on the opposite side will have entrances to both a sun porch and a breakfast room. Pantry and a staircase for maid's dining room will complete the first floor.

The two main rooms will be panelled with wood to the ceiling and will have stone mantels of the Georgian period. From the landing of the main stairway one will enter into a spacious Pompeian room where wall fountains and trellises will invite lounging.

Four large bed rooms, two sleeping porches, two baths and two separate showers will be found on the second floor. These rooms are to be finished in white enamel wood with mahogany doors. The third floor will contain servants' quarters with baths. From the first floor hall a staircase

way will lead to a reception room and grill room in the basement. French doors hinged to false recesses with trellises will give the effect of being on the first floor. This room will be of sufficient size to permit dancing or any other mode of entertainment.

Conditions are right, Dittmeier declares, for a record-breaking year in local real estate operations.

EAST ST. LOUIS COLLECTIONS REPORTED TO BE IMPROVING

Number of Sales in Realty Market—\$15,000 in New Loans Negotiated by Three Firms.

Sales in the East St. Louis real estate market the past week indicate an inclination to purchase for investment. Collections are said to be improving. The number of workmen out of employment is comparatively small and deferred payments on property purchased by them are being taken care of.

The loan situation continues to be good.

Fischer-Schein Co.

Fischer-Schein Co. reports the sale of two lots in Nardin Place for \$360, and four acres in Woodland Hills for \$1225.

F. J. Steger.

F. J. Steger reports the sale of property at 541 North Thirtieth street for \$2350 and also property at 1818 College avenue for \$150.

W. H. Horner.

W. H. Horner reports the sale of two lots in Clairmont Annex for \$600.

Harding Brothers.

Harding Brothers & Co. reports the sale of four lots in Glenway Park and also lots in Washington Park for \$2750. This firm also announces the erection of a residence near thirty-eighth and Linden streets for \$3730 and one on Forty-fifth street in Harding Heights for \$4000.

As a result of its deliberations, 10 distinct reports will be submitted to Congress, not one of which can in any manner be reconciled with the rest.

There are said to be no conclusions in any of the reports which could guide the commission, because the reports represent only the factual expressions or the individual opinions of the commission membership.

There was a heated discussion before adjournment on the advisability of giving out the various reports to the press and a vote taken on the proposition was defeated, five to four, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman casting the deciding vote.

J. D. Rockefeller Criticized.

Extracts of the report of B. M. Hanley, head investigator, explain the refusal of a majority of the commission to approve it. The report is said to criticize John D. Rockefeller. Some of its conclusions are:

"One-third of the working men of the United States are in a state of poverty. Twenty per cent of the school children of the United States are underfed. Two per cent of the people of the United States live on 80 per cent of its wealth. Sixty-four per cent of the people of the United States own less than 5 per cent of its wealth."

"Labor and living conditions are such that immigration is restricted to inhabitants of Italy, Austria and Hungary. One-half the women workers in the country earn less than \$8 a week."

"One out of every 10 corpses in New York City is buried in the Potter's Field."

This is the report that is declared to have inspired Mrs. Harriman's declaration that prejudice and class hatred, instead of cool and calm consideration of the requirements of the situation, had been permitted to destroy the deliberative and advisory value of the commission.

Prof. Commons in his report is said to favor the secondary boycott and recommends to Congress that it be legalized. That is, to boycott a man who refuses to serve in an original boycott.

John Harris' report disagrees with the professor, declaring the principle vicious and the inevitable result ruin.

"We are as much opposed to that as we are to the blacklist," says Weinstock in his own report.

John Lennon's report, as one of its principal arguments against the capitalistic attitude, points out that of 20,000 wage earners in the United States only 3,500,000 are members of unions.

The Red Cross at once turned over \$1000 to the Navy Department, which was telegraphed to Admiral Caperton for relief work. If necessary a Red Cross representative will be sent to the island.

The Haitian flag flies again over Fort Nacionale, and both Port au Prince and Cape Haitien have been quiet since President Dartiguenave took up his duties.

Rear Admiral Caperton reported today

that the new President's reception was enthusiastic. The President made pub

lic acknowledgment of the part of American troops in restoring the government.

TWO ST. LOUISANS BUY 2000 ACRES AT POPLAR BLUFF

Transaction Is Conducted by Frank L. Dittmeier—Involves About \$80,000.

A tract of 2000 acres about three miles northwest of Poplar Bluff, Mo., has been purchased by Fred M. Ryan and Harrison D. Foster, through the Frank L. Dittmeier Real Estate Co., representing the Western C. & I. Co. As part payment the buyer transferred to the Western C. & I. Co. property in the city and in St. Louis County, a description of which is given in the agents' reports elsewhere.

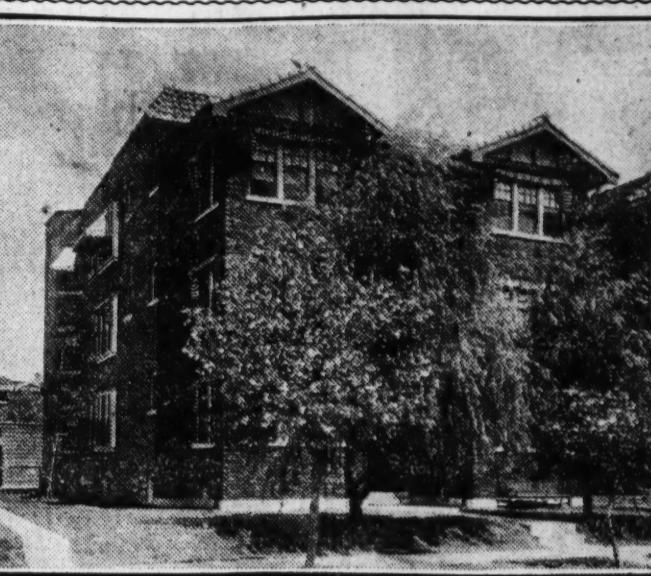
The deal, which aggregated about \$80,000, was engineered by Frank L. Dittmeier.

Dittmeier is enthusiastic over the outlook for a brisk fall and winter in the St. Louis real estate market. There is more prospective investment in the field than for several months, he says, and demand embracing both flats and apartments and high class business property.

"No risk is involved in the purchase of real estate, if good judgment is exercised," he says, "and nine times out of ten the property is resold at a substantial profit."

Conditions are right, Dittmeier declares, for a record-breaking year in local real estate operations.

Six-Family Apartment Which Brings Yearly Rental of \$3660



Charley A. Simon has purchased a six-family apartment building at 5292 McPherson avenue. The building yields an annual rental of \$3660. Simon, who made the purchase as an investment, was represented by the Kotsrean-Althen Real Estate Co.

Also reports having sold for C. A. Bohofner, 2204 Chippewa street, a two-story frame cub Werder, for an investment of \$1250, to E. A. Witkop.

Also reports having sold for George E. Gies, 4009 South Grand avenue, a two-story frame house, 20x25, lot 36x125, to August Gunther, for an investment of \$1250.

Also reports having sold for John E. Good, 3720 Franklin avenue, a two-story brick flat of five rooms and reception hall, each for \$1250, to John C. Doenhofer and wife for a home.

Also reports having sold for Lydia Fisch, 3812 South Jefferson, a two-story frame house, 20x25, to E. A. Witkop.

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3000 OFFERS of Houses, Homes, Real Estate and Farms TODAY!

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GREATEST WANT MEDIUM IN THE WORLD! MORE "WANTS" IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION THAN ANY OTHER METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPER ON EARTH!

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OUR MOTTO: PUBLICITY, PROGRESS, PROFITS!

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

REAL ESTATE AND WANT DIRECTORY

PART FIVE. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1915. PAGES 1-16B

CHURCH NOTICES

UNION METHODIST—EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Grand and Delmar bl—Grant A. Robbie, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. by Rev. B. F. Crisman, district superintendent. "One's Own" (for sale, w/). (c) Topic: "One's Own Self Aspects Against Temptation." Leader: Miss Leona McDonald. Sunday school (c) At the Gospel Tent, Hodiamont and Wells avenues, tonight at 7:45. Evangelist: Dr. F. Miller will speak on "The Millenium Before Us." The Coming of Christ: "What Shall Be The World's Condition?" Meetings nightly. Saturdays at 3 p. m. only. All are cordially invited.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

Subject of lesson sermon at each church. "Soul." Golden text, Isaiah 26, 8. First church, King's highway and Westminster place, 1120 Grand. Open daily from 9 a. m. to 9:30 p. m. Sunday afternoon, 2 to 5. Third church, 2620 Delmar boulevard, 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. 25th church, 2612 Theodosius avenue. (c)

Fourth church, 5659 Page boulevard, 11 a. m. Fifth church, Recital Hall, Princess Building, Grand and Olive, 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. (c)

Downtown reading room, suite 1993 Ralston Exchange building, open daily except Sunday and holidays. All are welcome.

Wednesday evening testimony service at our church at 6 o'clock. (c)

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, SECOND CHURCH, 4234 Washington boulevard. Lesson sermon every Sunday 10:45 a. m. (c)

HOUSE—Entered into rest Friday, Aug. 13, 1915, at 12:05 p. m., Mrs. Frank Gemke, beloved wife of her father of Samuel Hommelson, Ross Funeral home, 1150 Grand, 10:30 a. m. (c)

HOMMELSON—Entered into rest on Friday, Aug. 13, 1915, at 12:05 p. m., Jacob Hommelson, beloved husband of Theresa Hommelson (nee Graver) and dear father of Samuel Hommelson, Ross Funeral home, 1150 Grand, at 10:30 a. m. (c)

WELLS—Entered into rest on Saturday, Aug. 14, 1915, at 7:45 a. m. (c)

REQUIEM MASS, St. Mark's Church, Monday, Aug. 16, 1915, at 7:45; for Alfred F. Fettig, first anniversary. Friends invited to attend. (c)

SPiritualism

SPIRITUALIST'S LIST meeting every Wednesday night at 8:30; Thursday afternoon, 2:30. 114A Park.

SPIRITUALIST. Meeting Friday, 8 p. m. Readings daily. Medium. Diana, 4511 Euclid.

KREFT—Entered into rest on Saturday, Aug. 14, 1915, at 3:45 p. m. William Kreft, beloved husband of Laura Kreft (nee Herkert), beloved daughter of J. H. Piel and sister of Mrs. Frank Gemke, Henry, Frank, George, Allie, and Bert Kreft.

Funeral on Monday, Aug. 16, at 2 p. m. from the residence of her sisters Mrs. F. Gemke 2335 Dodier street.

Card of Thanks.

We desire to extend our thanks to our many friends for their sympathy in our bereavement in the loss of our dear son and brother, Bernard J. Bischoff Jr. We thank the Rev. Father Schulte of St. Engelbert Church, the pallbearers and the many beautiful floral offerings.

BISHOP AND FATHER—Entered into rest Friday, Aug. 13, 1915, at 1:30 p. m., Mrs. Frank Gemke, beloved wife of her father of the late Emil Piel, and sister of Mrs. Frank Gemke, Henry, Frank, George, Allie, and Bert Kreft.

Funeral on Monday, Aug. 16, at 2 p. m. from the residence of her sisters Mrs. F. Gemke 2335 Dodier street.

Card of Thanks.

We wish to extend our sincere thanks to our relatives and friends for their kind sympathy in our late bereavement occasioned by the loss of our dear son and brother, Bernard J. Bischoff Jr. We thank the Rev. Father Schulte of St. Engelbert Church, the pallbearers and the many beautiful floral offerings.

ELIZABETH MOESSMER, SISTERS AND NEPHEW.

UNDERTAKERS

PEETZ BROS. Funeral ch. 2738 Lafayette av., auto and carriage funerals, no charge for chapel.

CEMETERIES

PARK LAWN CEMETERY Perpetual care: nonsectarian lots at low prices. Cemetery, 2428 Birch street, on Monday, Aug. 16, at 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. (c)

THE BEREAVED FAMILY. 706 Allen avenue.

Card of Thanks.

We hereby wish to extend our heartfelt thanks to all relatives and friends for their kindness shown us in our sad bereavement occasioned by the death of our dear mother, Mrs. John H. Moch, at the age of 42 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, Aug. 17, at 10 a. m. from New residence, 4346 Laclede avenue, St. Louis, on Friday, Aug. 20, at 10 a. m. to St. Rose's Church, Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend. (c)

Card of Thanks.

We wish to extend our sincere thanks to our relatives and friends for their kind sympathy in our late bereavement occasioned by the loss of our dear son and brother, Bernard J. Bischoff Jr. We thank the Rev. Father Schulte of St. Engelbert Church, the pallbearers and the many beautiful floral offerings.

ELIZABETH MOESSMER, SISTERS AND NEPHEW.

Card of Thanks.

We hereby wish to extend our sincere thanks to all relatives and friends for their kind sympathy in the loss of our dear beloved husband and our dear son Michael. We thank the Rev. Father Schulte and Rev. Peeter.

Funeral will take place from Arthur J. Donnelly's funeral parlors, 42nd and Locust and Wash streets, on Monday, Aug. 16, at 2 p. m. to 5 p. m. at the Calvary Cemetery.

THE BEREAVED FAMILY.

706 Allen avenue.

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MRS. JOSEPHINE BOEHM AND CHILDREN, 134 Russell avenue, (c)

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MRS. JOSEPHINE BOEHM AND CHILDREN, 134 Russell avenue, (c)

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CHEAPEST place in town for printing. McGill & Co., 2 places, 615 Chestnut and 10th Street, Central 71184.

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TRANSPORTATION paid on all orders, envelopes, letterheads, cards, etc., \$1.00 per 1000, 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1. *Post-Dispatch*, St. Louis, Mo. (98)

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MOVING, packing and shipping furniture taken in exchange. *Lindell* 1760, 2428 Olive.

ALL-WEATHER moving and storage. *Post-Dispatch*, Box 807, Central 6082.

AUTO REPAIRING CO., 2825 S. Jefferson, *Post-Dispatch*, Box 8150, Victor 2060. *St. Louis* 1804.

BRANCHES 131800 bonded warehouse, 10th and Locust, moving, *Post-Dispatch*, Box 2411, Franklin 1-108.

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MOTOR VAN CO.—Moving as low as \$2.00 per mile. *Post-Dispatch*, Box 2411, Franklin 1-108.

I MOVE your furniture and piano for less than you pay. *Post-Dispatch*, Box 2411, Franklin 1-108.

RENTED VANS white; help get my estimate before you move. *Frank Lanier*, 5198 Easton.

OUTSIDE MOVING AND STORAGE CO., 1901 S. Jefferson, *Post-Dispatch*, Box 2411, Franklin 1-108.

2500 POUND load, *Post-Dispatch*, Box 2411, Franklin 1-108.

STORAGE—Strictly fireproof; moving, *Post-Dispatch*, Box 2411, Franklin 1-108.

MOVING and storage, *Post-Dispatch*, Box 2411, Franklin 1-108.

MOVING and storage advanced when you move. *Post-Dispatch*, Box 2411, Franklin 1-108.

HELICK'S storage building, built especially for storage of household goods, especially for storage of household goods, estimates as before contractors, 1800-19th, *Post-Dispatch*, Box 2411, Franklin 1-108.

Moving, Packing and Shipping

We will move for less money; guaranteed; first-class work; estimates charged; *Post-Dispatch*, Box 2411, Franklin 1-108.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.

Fireproof warehouse for the storage of furniture, pianos, household goods, *Post-Dispatch*, Box 2411, Franklin 1-108.

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Guaranteed; *Post-Dispatch*, Box 2411, Franklin 1-108.

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Absolute security; fireproof warehouse for safekeeping, furniture, pianos, *Post-Dispatch*, Box 2411, Franklin 1-108.

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ALL legal matters, damages and personal cases faithfully attended to; advice free, *Post-Dispatch*, Box 2411, Franklin 1-108.

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DANCING

DREAMLAND, 2217 Olive; lessons 80c; evenings, 60c; lessons any hour. *Lindell* 4342, *Post-Dispatch*, Box 2411, Franklin 1-108.

LAST DANCES, 2428 Olive; *Post-Dispatch*, Box 2411, Franklin 1-108.

OUTLET DANCE ACADEMY, 21st and Olive; private lessons every afternoon and evening; best instructors; quickies, method. *Post-Dispatch*, Box 2411, Franklin 1-108.

ENCANTO—taught; high-class instruction at reasonable rates. *Belmont School of Acting*, Henneman Hall, 5128 Olive. *Post-Dispatch*, Box 2411, Franklin 1-108.

PRIVATE dancing parlor; all the new dances. *Post-Dispatch*, Box 2411, Franklin 1-108.

PRIVATE lessons; 80c; every afternoon and evening except Sunday. *Cave Dancing*, 2nd and Olive and St. Louis Central 1-108. *Post-Dispatch*, Box 2411, Franklin 1-108.

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PICTURE THEATER—For lease; modern; 2nd floor, fully equipped; money to be paid. *Post-Dispatch*, Box 2411, Franklin 1-108.

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BUSINESS CHANCES

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BUSINESS FOR SALE

BUSINESS FOR SALE

800 MONTHLY and expenses to travel, dis-
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500 MONTHLY salary and expenses to man-
age department store in St. Louis; 1000
stock and poultry preparations, year's con-
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ENGINEER'S LICENSE. Try to it now; easy terms. Box 492, Well-
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PRESENT EMPLOYMENT?** Send post-card to
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FOR SALE

BIG BARGAIN

I have a 1912 40-hp. 4-passenger car, first-class running condition; over-all price, etc., will sell for \$400, cash or terms (all) Victor 672.

HUDSON SIX-54

1914 MODEL, \$1150

has been completely overhauled and repaired; a big bargain. Condition: good as new; looks like new and is just as good as new; cost \$1200 new for someons. Hudson 2212 Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES CHAIN TREAD TIRES AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES WHILE THEY LAST:

35x4...\$11.00 36x4...\$11.50

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INDEPENDENT TIRE CO.

Central 6192, St. Louis, Mo.

6 BIG BARGAINS

1910 7-passenger Winton 6-cylinder, \$200.

1912 Flanders electric coupe, 8-passenger, \$200.

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LEWIS AUTO CO., 4706 Washington, Forest 1525, St. Louis.

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1912 Marion, \$100.

1912 Marion—some, \$100.

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WESTMINSTER PL. 4358A—Three rooms, bath, toilet, heat furnished. Utility, gas, hot water. Adults only. (c)

WESTMINSTER PL. 4358A—Near West. Four rooms, bath; screen shades, combination fixtures, furnace, laundry; special features. (c)

WESTMINSTER PL. 4358A—Three rooms, bath, furnace; \$10. (c)

WATTS REALTY CO. 621 Chestnut st. (c)

COZY 3-ROOM FLATS

Are the lady at 3600½ Evans av. to show these flats? They are modern, strictly modern; come out today. \$14 each.

ONE MONTH'S RENT FREE

Laclede, 3344-6; four rooms and bath; \$15.

TRUMPF-MILLER R. E. CO. 105 N. 9th.

5-ROOM FLAT; HEAT; \$25

6038 Maple av. open afternoons. 611

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Nine-room steam-heated flat; hot water, janitor service; \$25. (c)

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4442 OLIVE

Six-room apartment; all large rooms; ref.

ferences; \$15. (c)

FEDERAL INV. CO. 101 N. 7th st.

5-ROOM FLAT

Desirable 5-room flat; steam heat, hot water; gas, electric, water; \$15. (c)

FEDERAL INV. CO. 101 N. 7th st.

7-ROOM FLAT

Large, very elegantly finished; bath, furnace, gas, modern conveniences; \$25. (c)

JOHN MCNAMEY L. & R. CO. 1416 N. Grand.

4973A FOUNTAIN AV.

Very desirable four-room, bath, furnace, combination fixtures, gas, range, oak floors, hardwood floor, etc.; only \$22.50; not mice.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO. (c)

1416A EUCLID AVENUE

ONLY \$27.50

1100 N. King's highway; 5-room flat; ex-

quisite fixtures; modern conveniences; all modern conveniences; investigate this bargain.

JOHN MCNAMEY L. & R. CO. 1416 N. Grand.

One Month Free

2110 N. Newstead; 3 and 4 room flats, baths, combination fixtures; large rooms, in

first-class condition; \$15. (c)

J. R. BROADBENT 501 N. 7th.

1289C Hodimant—\$19 Per Month

Three large rooms and bath; nicely decorated; fixtures, copper screens; outside janitor service; very modern and comfortable.

4000 N. Newstead; 2 and 3 room flats; WM. A. RUTLEDGE REALTY CO., 5251 N. 7th. (c)

New 3-Room Flats

6022-36 Etzel Ave.

Open for inspection; strictly modern; all apartment equipment; ideal arrangements; all fixtures, combination fixtures, etc.

Call 4000 N. Newstead; 2 and 3 room flats; WM. A. R. BULLOCK 511 Fullerton Bldg.

NORTH

2800 N. Newstead; 3 strictly modern; 4-room, second-floor flat; light and air on all sides of flat; hot-water heat, screens, metal weather-stripping, combination fixtures, etc.; perches, attic; separate laundry and basement; 22 minutes from downtown; \$22.50. (c)

JOHN MCNAMEY L. & R. CO. 1416 N. Grand.

5-ROOM FLAT

Very desirable four-room, bath, furnace, combination fixtures, gas, range, oak floors, hardwood floor, etc.; only \$22.50; not mice.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TRUST CO. (c)

MODERN 3-ROOM FLAT

2800 N. Newstead; 3 strictly modern; 4-room, second-floor flat; light and air on all sides of flat; hot-water heat, screens, metal weather-stripping, combination fixtures, etc.; perches, attic; separate laundry and basement; 22 minutes from downtown; \$22.50. (c)

JOHN MCNAMEY L. & R. CO. 1416 N. Grand.

1289C Hodimant—\$19 Per Month

Three large rooms and bath; nicely decorated; fixtures, copper screens; outside janitor service; very modern and comfortable.

4000 N. Newstead; 2 and 3 room flats; WM. A. RUTLEDGE REALTY CO., 5251 N. 7th. (c)

FLATS FOR RENT-NORTH

2800 N. Newstead; 3 and 4 room flats; bath, furnace; \$15. (c)

ALICE PL. 4358A—Three rooms, bath, hot water heat; with or without garage; \$15. (c)

ALICE PL. 4364—Three rooms and bath; first floor; \$15. (c)

ARLINGTON 1210—Five-room flat; all conveniences; furnace, low rent. (c)

ARLINGTON 1210—Five-room flat; all conveniences; furnace, low rent. (c)

ASHLAND 3807—Swell, bright 5-room flat; steam heat; hardwood floors; dressing room; bath, furnace; \$15. (c)

ATLANTIC 4218A—Near O'Fallon Park; 3 rooms, bath, furnace; \$25. (c)

ATLANTIC 4218A—Near O'Fallon Park—1½ floor; 5-room, bath, furnace; \$25. (c)

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AGENTS' RENT LISTS

McNAIR & HARRIS REALTY COMPANY, N. W. Corner Fourth and Olive Streets.

DWELLINGS.

834 N. King's highway, 10 rooms, bath, furnace, 12 rooms, 2 baths, \$100.00

6246 Westminster pl., 11 rooms, bath, hot water, furnace, 12 rooms, 2 baths, \$100.00

6330 Washington, 10 rooms, 2 baths, \$100.00

6757 Bartner, 12 rooms, bath, hot water heat, garage, \$3.00

5409 Bartner, 12 rooms, bath, garage, \$3.00

4450 Forest Park, 12 rooms, bath, hot water, furnace, 12 rooms, 2 baths, \$100.00

6615 Gates, 8 rooms, bath, furnace, 12 rooms, 2 baths, \$100.00

1615 Olive, 15 rooms, bath, \$100.00

7105 N. Kensington, 9 rooms, bath, furnace, 10 rooms, 2 baths, \$100.00

4376 Washington, 10 rooms, bath, furnace, \$100.00

1210 Minerals, 6 rooms, bath, furnace, \$100.00

2629 Washington, 11 rooms, bath, furnace, \$100.00

2430 Washington, 10 rooms, bath, furnace, \$100.00

6822 Courtland, 17 rooms, bath, \$100.00

1123 N. Compton, 11 rooms, bath, etc., \$100.00

2134 Clark, 8 rooms, bath, \$100.00

1008 Grattan, 6 rooms, bath, \$100.00

APARTMENTS.

5786 Berlin, 3d fl., west 7 rooms, sun

6029 Maple, 5 rms., bath, etc., \$100.00

1508A Washington, 7 rooms, bath, 2d and 3d floors, \$100.00

4422 Bartner, 6 rooms, bath, \$100.00

5920A Bartner, 6 rooms, bath, \$100.00

4423 Vor Versen, 4 rooms, bath, furnace, \$100.00

4552 Electric, 4 rooms, furnace, \$100.00

1465 Arlington, 4 rooms, bath, furnace, \$100.00

1210 Olive, 4 rooms, bath, furnace, \$100.00

1210 Olive, 4 rooms, bath, first floor, \$100.00

TO LET—BUSINESS PURPOSES

WEST

Fine Delmar Store for Rent
See 5006 Delmar av., just opposite Caf-
feine's and the Park Theater; finest loca-
tion in the West End for any kind of bus-
iness. Rent \$100 per month.

JOHN F. HEFFERNAN, Art., 708 Chestnut

NORTH

BROOKLYN, 1000—Store for rent; good bus-
ness location; only \$10.

DESKABLE, corner store for factory, engi-
neer or plumbing shop; University and
Kirkwood; 2500—\$100 per month.

DOUGLASS, 2500—Apartment grocery, opposite.

KOSSUTH, 3610—New store with rooms;

rent \$100 per month.

LEONARD, 1000—For beauty specialist or hair

dresser; reasonable; connected with dentists

and physician; 21402 Marcus

rent \$100 per month.

ALBERT, 1000—Attn: excellent location; ren-

tal; rent reasonable.

ST. LOUIS, 1227—Store and rooms; Central

Highway; 2500—Shop; modern; busy neigh-

borhood; near corner Marcus av.; \$15.

Both phones. **GREEN**, 301 Franklin

rent \$100 per month.

DOCTOR OR DENTIST

Live in, 5 rooms, bath; just finished and de-

corated; fine location; 2025 N. Newstead, (c)

GOOD LOCATION FOR DRUGGIST

1000—Good location; good business; 5000

store; next to live corner grocery and mar-

ket; with modern 5-room flat above; al-

most new; rent \$100 per month.

HARRY M. BOECKMANN, 2715 Franklin,

rent \$100 per month.

FINE CHANCE FOR BAKER

2701 Beacons av., 2-story brick store, with

rooms above; low rent.

J. H. GULDACHE & CO., 316 N. Broadway,

GARAGES AND STABLES

CHIPPENDALE, 2250—Garage facing street;

granite floor, water, electric lights.

DELMAR, 1381—Stable for automobile;

10x12; rent \$100 per month.

DELTA, 15—5 room, monthly.

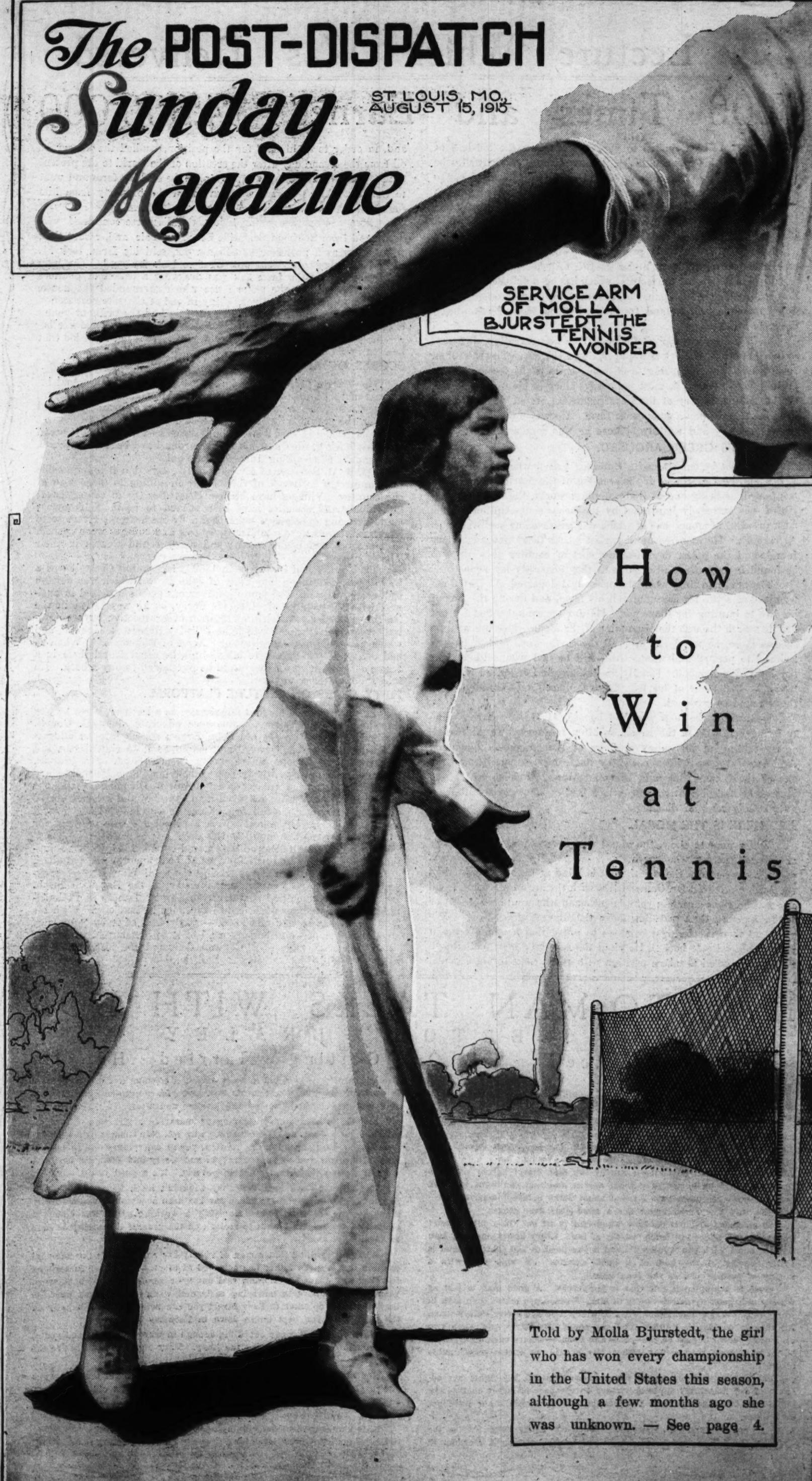
DELTA, 1000—For 1 or 2 machines.

The POST-DISPATCH *Sunday Magazine*

ST LOUIS, MO.
AUGUST 15, 1915

SERVICE ARM
OF MOLLA
BJURSTEDT, THE
TENNIS
WONDER

How
to
Win
at
Tennis



A Lecture Which Was Delivered 5000 Times and Earned \$4,000,000

HAVING shifted to younger shoulders the burdens of his responsibilities, the Rev. Russell H. Conwell, who is to Philadelphia what Henry Ward Beecher was to Brooklyn, has retired in his seventy-third year to the White Mountains for a long rest, taking with him the fame of having written a single lecture which he repeated 5000 times and with which he earned \$4,000,000, all of which he gave away. This, probably the world's most famous lecture, is known far and wide under the title of "Acres of Diamonds."

Here is the gist of the lecture, which has been delivered in every State in the Union, in Japan, China, India, Egypt, Jerusalem, Syria, Constantinople, Switzerland, Germany, France, Italy, England and Canada:

In 1870 (the lecturer would begin) he was traveling, as correspondent for a New York newspaper, down the River Tigris with an Arab guide, who, according to custom, beguiled the *tedium* of the journey with tales. The most impressive story in his repertoire was the lamentable history of the unfortunate Al Hafed. This worthy lived in Arabia upon a sumptuous farm. He was contented because he was wealthy and wealthy because he was contented.

THE ARAB'S GREED AROUSED.

One night he entertained a Buddhist priest, who, in the course of his talk, told Al Hafed of the creation of this world of ours, and mentioned, as being one of God's divinest works, the diamond. Al Hafed was extremely impressed by the priest's description of this most precious of stones, one of which was worth many such farms as Al Hafed's. He inquired of the priest where these stones could be found, and the priest described the sort of country they were to be found in, and the kind of streams they generally lay near.

The next morning, when the priest had departed, Al Hafed determined to settle his accounts, sell his farm, and devote the rest of his life to hunting for diamonds. He did accordingly, and set out first to search through the Mountains of the Moon. Meeting with no success there, he wandered over all the earth, until at last he was reduced to penury and want. And still he had won neither sight nor light of a diamond. Finally, in despair, and disgusted with the wreck he had made of his life, he cast himself into the depths of the sea and so perished.

Meanwhile, the man who had bought Al Hafed's farm, while watering his cattle in the stream so often frequented by Al Hafed, saw sparkling in the sunny shallows of the stream—a diamond! And this farm, so foolishly sold by its former owner, became the site of the famous Golconda Diamond Mines. Foolish Al Hafed, because he had not wit enough to look first at home for wealth, cast away whole acres of diamonds.

AND HERE IS THE MORAL.

Which goes to show, the moral was drawn, that he who looks abroad for success, who has his eyes continually fixed on distance, oftentimes overlooks the wealth that is lying at his very feet. And the Arab guide told Dr. Conwell this with the air of one who should say that he knew a certain young gentleman who would be far better off in America than traveling down the River Tigris.

And then the lecturer went on to prove that a man's greatest opportunities lie at home. He cited the case of a man in Pennsylvania who wished to take a position with an oil company in Canada,

and, in order to fit himself for the position, studied the history of oil from the second day after the creation of the world to the present time. When he had completed his studies he sold his farm and went to Canada. And the man who purchased the property from him found millions of dollars' worth of oil on the farm.

There was another young fellow, the discourse continued, who graduated from Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, and, rather than settle down as a professor at \$45 a week, sold his farm, took his widowed mother, and went out West to look for gold. The man into whose hands the farm fell was dragging a basket of potatoes through the gate in the stone fence which surrounded the house, when he noticed something very shiny in one of the gate-post stones. He examined it, and found it to be silver. And the brilliant young engineer had rubbed it with his coat sleeve every day of his life before he picked up his stakes and went West. It is not recorded that he ever found his gold mine.

SCORES OF APT PARALLELS.

The "Acres of Diamonds" lecture is so replete with actual instances of this kind that Dr. Conwell would often give the lecture two or three times without repeating any of the instances he had given in the previous lectures. But they all seek to instill the same principle; which is, that a man should never seek his fortunes abroad until his back garden and his front garden have been dug up and, in a manner of speaking, turned inside out.

Col. E. M. Sweitzer of Evansville, Ill., says that it is impossible to compute the influence of this lecture in adding to the wealth of our country. Villages have become cities directly in consequence; individuals and societies have been stirred to boost their towns; manufacturing enterprises were begun by its hearers; rivers were harnessed, banks were established, schools and colleges were opened, discouraged men began again; and many found wealth in their "back yards."

The lecture had its origin in 1859, when young Conwell was a book agent, peddling a biography of John Brown which was written by James Ridpath. The youth's father has been associated in business with the martyr of Harper's Ferry, as he was called in the North. In order to catch the attention of prospective buyers, Conwell composed a speech which he called "Heroes at Home," and which was the first rough draft of "Acres of Diamonds." When he had delivered this speech to his victims, he often found them in a frame of mind in which they could be persuaded to buy a book. He sold a lot of them, anyhow.

FIFTY YEARS ON LECTURE PLATFORM.

In 1861 he made his first appearance as a lecturer, when he was introduced by the famous temperance advocate, John B. Gough. He had furbished up the old John Brown speech into an address entitled "Lessons of Travel," and employed it to ridicule the fad of traveling in Europe before seeing America first. His hearers, because of the opening illustration embodying the melancholy story of Al Hafed, named the lecture "Acres of Diamonds," and the name stuck. At first he delivered it in churches and summer hotels, often for exceedingly small fees. Once he was paid with a smoked ham, and on another occasion with a preacher's note of hand for \$4.50, which remains unpaid to this day.

Russell Herman Conwell was born Feb. 15, 1843, in Worthington, Mass. He was by turns farm hand, book agent, college student, officer in the Northern Army during the Civil War, lawyer, newspaper correspondent, editor and minister in the Baptist Church. He was the founder and pastor of the Baptist Temple in Philadelphia, and the founder of Temple University in that city. With his lectures he has earned \$8,500,000—nearly half of it by "Acres of Diamonds" alone—and has given all of it to his church, to mission work and to charity. Dr. Conwell delivered the lecture for the five-thousandth time last May in Philadelphia.

MAN-TO-MAN TALKS WITH BOB BY BERTON BRALEY Number Seventeen • On Getting Married Happily

HELLO, Bob. You needn't tell me what's making your face so radiant this time.

There's only one thing in the world that brings that look to a man's physiognomy.

Shake, my boy. Golly! but I'm pleased. I'm so darned tickled over your getting that girl that my eyes are sort of clouding up.

You can realize how glad I am by the fact that I hereby agree to listen patiently while you rave about her as much as you want to. You see, I haven't forgotten how I raved about Mary before I married her—and the way I've raved about her a good deal ever since.

So go ahead and tell me how wonderful it all is. Only, please don't pull this stuff about not being worthy of her. Every newly engaged man does it, but I wish you wouldn't. And if you dare to add that "no man is really worthy of the love of a good woman" I'll slap you with a mug of custard pie, as the song goes.

Because a statement like that is poppycock. A good man is just as worthy of a good woman as she is of him. Women are better than men in some ways, but there are other ways in which men are better than women. All things considered, I think they are about fifty-fifty. And when two ordinarily decent human beings—male and female—marry each other, there is no particular reason why either one should be excessively humble about it.

The wonder and joy of the situation are justified, all right; not because of any amazingly superior virtues on the part of either contracting individual, but because these two people who love each other have got each other.

And that kind of happiness beats all the bachelor joys in the world. The unmarried man's "freedom" is largely a freedom to

live at boarding houses and to be lonesome, a freedom to drink more than is good for him and to eat meals that give him indigestion, and to grow sour and grouchy and grumpy and loveless and stuffy.

And that's what you're escaping by marrying a girl who—if I don't miss my guess—will make you wonder why you didn't marry years before, even if you were shy on cash. At that, you're marrying while there is a good chance for you to know struggle and worry and economy together, without feeling the actual pinch of poverty. It's a good thing, too.

The idea of some men that they shouldn't hitch up until they can support a girl in the style to which she has been accustomed doesn't really apply to you, because you're marrying a working girl. But now I'm started on the subject I want to remark on the general illogicality of such an idea.

What rot to think that a man of twenty-five should be in the financial position that a girl's father has achieved at fifty! Gee! if her father had felt that way about her mother, said daughter would now be about seven years old. I believe in marrying early and when you're kinda poor, so that when you do move to Easy Street you can both look back happily on the days when you kept house down in Economy Lane.

When you've got a pay check big enough to worry along on and you're sure you love each other—take the jump. Mary and I did and we're the happiest.

But why the deuce should I go on advising you to get married when you're planning to do just that stunt? I'm a garrulous old sermonizer, and somebody ought to gag me. I'll just finish up with "Bless you, my children," and let it go at that.

Only I want to furnish the dining room for you as a wedding present. I've got some great ideas for a properly furnished dining room.

Woman's Most Secret Secrets

Revealed by a Woman



"Men know us in the same way that the bee knows the flowers."

WOMAN'S TEARS.

I REMEMBER one day when, with a party of women friends, we began to talk about tears. At first no one ventured to speak quite sincerely; but one thing led to another until we were gradually caught in our own snare, and finally we each gave out something that we had hitherto kept concealed within us, as one locks up a deadly poison.

Not one of us, it appeared, ever cried because of some imperative inward need. Tears are nature's gift to us. It is our own affair whether we squander or economize their use.

Of all our confessions Sophie Harden's was the strangest. To her tears were a sort of erotic play. Her husband, a good-natured creature, always believed he was to blame, and she never enlightened him on the point.

Most of the others owned that they had recourse to tears to work themselves up when they wanted to make a scene.

When it came to my turn, I spoke the truth by chance when I said that, however much I wanted to cry, I only permitted myself the luxury about once in two years. I think my complexion is a conclusive proof that my words were sincere.

WOMAN'S SMILES.

A HISTORY of smiles has never yet been written, simply because the few women capable of writing it would not betray their sex. As to men, they are as ignorant on this point as on everything else which concerns women—not excepting love.

All the words in a language will never express what a smile will express—and between women, a smile is like a masonic sign; we can use them between ourselves without any fear of their being understood by the other sex.

Smiles are a form of speech with which women alone are conversant. Our smiles betray our instincts and our burdens; they reflect our virtues and our insanity. But the cleverest women hide their real selves behind a factitious smile.

Men do not know how to smile. They look more or less bevelled, more or less pleased, more or less lovesick; but they are not pliable or subtle enough to smile.

No woman speaks aloud, but most women smile aloud. And the fact that in doing so we unveil all our artifice, all the whirlpool of our inmost being to one another, proves the extraordinary solidarity of our sex.

MERE MAN.

IT may be safely said that on the whole surface of the globe not one man exists who really knows a woman.

Men know us in the same way that the bees know the flowers—by the various perfumes they impart to the honey. How could it be otherwise? If a woman took infinite pains to reveal herself to a husband or lover just as she really is, he would think she was suffering from some incurable mental disease.

Men have often assured me that I was the only woman they could talk to as though I were one of themselves. Per-



"I do not fear old age; only the hard accent to it has terrors for me."

KARIN MICHAELIS, famous Danish novelist, strips bare the inmost hidden thoughts of the fair sex on love, marriage, dress, smiles, tears, red noses and, last but not least — Mere Man

KARIN MICHAELIS, the Danish novelist, is celebrated as the first woman writer who ever ventured to reveal those secrets "which every woman knows," but of which, she holds, mere man has always remained in the deepest ignorance. In her first famous novel, "The Dangerous Age," and now in its sequel, "Elsie Lindiner," she strips the feminine soul of its pretences and also of the illusions with which man loves to enclose the object of his affections.

Her revelations, says the eminent French writer, Marcel Prevost, "will certainly irritate some feminine readers. Let them try to unravel the cause of their annoyance; perhaps they will perceive that they are actually vexed because a woman has betrayed the freemasonry which exists among their own sex."

Some of the author's most pungent confessions concerning feminine psychology are given below. The question as to how far they are true may be left to the women who read them. The passages are from the letters and diary of the heroine, Elsie Lindiner, or are quoted from other women characters in the two novels.



"Not one man exists who really knows a woman."

lated amid countless myriads of other stars, so each woman goes her solitary way through life.

Men can be sincere both with themselves and others, but women cannot. They are corrupted from birth. Later on, education, intercourse with other women and finally marriage, corrupt them still more.

We are compounded so strangely of good and bad, truth and falsehood, that it requires the most delicate touch to unravel the tangled skein of our natures. No man is capable of the task.

We most of us sail under a false flag; but it is necessary. If we were intended to be as transparent as glass, why were we born with our thoughts concealed?

Women like to wade in their memories as one wades through dry leaves in autumn.

Anyone might suppose I was on the way to become a rampant champion of the woman's cause. May I be provided with some other occupation! I have quite enough to do to manage my own affairs.

PHYSICIANS.

IHAD conversed with many famous women's doctors and have pretended to admire their knowledge, while inwardly I was much amused at their simplicity. Possibly in the course of time they begin to discover that women are so infinitely their superiors in falsehood that their wisest course is to appear once for all to believe them then and there.

Physicians may be as clever and sly as they please, but they will never learn any of the things that women confide to each other. It is inevitable. Between the sexes lies not only a deep, eternal hostility, but the unfathomable abyss of a complete lack of reciprocal comprehension.

DEPARTING YOUTH.

IT would be better if woman walked barefoot over hot plowshares, for the pain she would suffer would be slight indeed, compared with that which she must feel when, with a smile on her lips, she leaves her own youth behind and enters the regions of despair we call "growing old" and "old age."

Lillie must never have the vexation of knowing that I detested her girls simply because they represented the youthful generation which must sooner or later supersede me. I have made good use of my eyes, and I know what I have seen: The same enmity exists between two generations as between the sexes.

If women could buy back their lost youth by the blood of those nearest and dearest to them, what crimes the world would witness!

If men suspected what takes place in a woman's inner life after 40, they would avoid us like the plague, or knock us on the head like mad dogs.

While the young folk in their arrogant cruelty laugh at us who are growing old, we, in our turn, amuse ourselves by making fun of them.

Youth only counts for women as long as their complexions remain clear and their figures slim. Otherwise they are ex-

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"How to Win at Tennis"



FINISH OF SERVICE

LAST March a slender Norwegian girl rather diffidently asked the managers of the national indoor tournament at the Seventh Regiment Armory in New York if she might enter the women's singles; they took her name and her entry fee and forgot about her. Her name is Molla Bjurstedt; no one in American tennis circles had even heard of it before.

Miss Bjurstedt went through that tournament without losing a single set and annexed the indoor championship by defeating Miss Marie Wagner, the three-time indoor champion, who was supposed to be invincible on the wooden courts. The tennis sharps said that the win was a fluke. But then Miss Bjurstedt entered other tournaments, and she always won; she played a tournament a week, met all of the best women players in the country and defeated them with ease.

She took the metropolitan championship, defeating such players as Mrs. Marshall McLean and Mrs. Barger-Wallach, both former national champions; then she picked up the middle states championship and went on to Philadelphia and took the national title, defeating Mrs. Wightman, the title holder, and held to be the best player in the country; she met Mrs. Wightman again at Pittsburgh and again she signalizedly defeated the former Miss Hazel Hotchkiss and won the national clay court cup.

And then the experts awoke to the fact that Miss Bjurstedt was the most remarkable player that the United States had ever seen; she was the holder of more titles than any tennis player who had ever stepped

Practical pointers by a Norwegian girl who, entirely unknown, came to this country a few months ago and won championship after championship from American experts

on a court. No man or woman has ever self that she is playing better tennis than she has ever before held all of the national titles in tennis.

Thus in a few months Miss Bjurstedt, from an unknown tennis player, has come to be a universal woman champion; there has appeared no girl or woman who has been able to really give her a game. May Sutton, the world's champion of a few years past, who is now the wife of Thomas C. Bundy, McLaughlin's partner in doubles, is returning to the game expressly to see if she can wrest the honors from the newcomer.

Miss Bjurstedt is no novice at the game and she wins because she plays hard, scientific tennis, and is possessed of marvelous strength and quickness. She can and does hit the ball harder than most men and she has played as many as 12 hard sets in an afternoon and then danced all the evening; she is always apparently

"I find that the girls generally do not hit the ball as hard as they should. I believe in always hitting the ball with all my might, but there seems to be a disposition to 'just get it over' in many girls with whom I have played. I do not call this tennis, for an easy ball permits the opponent to do whatever she likes with the return. Hard hitting is not so much a matter of strength as it is of taking the ball at the proper point and putting one's body into the stroke. The strongest woman will not put much speed on the ball with only the strength of her arm."

Miss Bjurstedt has three tennis rules which win for her. They are very simple in statement, but not quite so simple in practice. Here they are: First, hit the ball hard. Second, learn to place your returns accurately. Third, keep your temper.

And the champion minds her rules: she sends the ball whizzing through the court with lightning speed, cutting the corners farthest from her adversary, and, no matter what happens, she is always smiling and in good temper.

Miss Bjurstedt plays in splendid form; she is a firm advocate of all girls first going under instructions from a professional before actually playing a game; she did not herself start with a paid instructor, but she soon found that she was not taking advantage of all her strength and agility simply because she did not quite know how to avail herself of them. Therefore, she took lessons; she unlearned much that she had picked up and at once proceeded to develop along the right lines, until today her style is one that any player might study with profit. She still practices with professionals at every opportunity.

She plays no fancy strokes; she says that every attempt to "cut" the ball or otherwise put a spin on it only results in loss of speed and direction, and speed and direction are the main points of the game. Therefore, she plays the straight strokes which any man or woman can easily learn and plays them perfectly.

The strongest single stroke in Miss Bjurstedt's repertoire is not the service, but the forehand drive. She executes the forehand drive in this manner: She rests her weight on her right foot and faces the plane in which the ball is traveling; for a moment she hesitates and then she swings her racquet back and takes the ball with a full swing

stronger and faster at the end of a championship match just before it reaches the top of the bounce; as the racquet touches the ball it is slightly inclined downward and the stroke is carried all the way through, so that at the finish the racquet has made almost a complete circle. The long swing gives speed, the inclining of the racquet makes the ball just skim the top of the net and the "follow through" maintains direction.

This is the stroke with which Miss Bjurstedt wins most of her points and all of her opponents dread giving her a chance to get in this swing; she plays the backhand drive in the same manner as the forehand, except that the motions are reversed and she starts with her weight on the left foot and ends on the right foot. In every stroke she puts her weight as well as her strength.

(Continued on Page 14.)



FINISH OF FOREHAND DRIVE



MIDDLE OF BACKHAND VOLLEY



FINISH OF BACKHAND VOLLEY



FOREHAND VOLLEY

Women "Movie" Owners of St. Louis

Feminine invasion of new field of industry turned to success through business energy and tact—Women managers and proprietors say they try to make atmosphere of playhouses home-like and give audiences the kind of films they want :: :: ::

THE vogue of the moving picture has opened still another field to women of business ambition and executive ability, and a number of St. Louis women, alert to seize the new opportunity by the forelock, have won success as owners or managers of cinema theaters. They have their sisters in enterprise by the hundreds all over the country, and the popularity and financial profits won by these playhouses seem to prove that women are peculiarly adapted to the management of picture houses.

This appears to be true because, in perhaps the majority of cases, moving picture theaters are neighborhood theaters, patronized largely by women and children. For such audiences women managers are able to provide a homelike atmosphere, and are also expert in ministering to their tastes. To these women is due the removal of much of the ill-repute which, at the beginning of the new amusement, attached to movie theaters in the minds of many persons.

Five popular and profitable theaters in St. Louis are managed or owned by women, and all of them say that their ability as women to pick the films which will please other women, and to give the theater a homelike air, is the source of their success. "I try to make my theater as homey as possible," says one woman manager. Another says: "I am the mother of several daughters; do you think I would conduct my theater in a manner that might influence my girls, or the daughters of other mothers, in anything but a right direction?" The woman-managed theaters of St. Louis are without exception "all-picture" houses. The vaudevillain, with his "double-entendre" jokes and shoddy songs, is barred.

The stories of the women moving picture presarios of this city afford a number of unusual romances of business, which are well worth the reading.

For instance, there is a theater called the Famous, at 615 Franklin avenue, which looks small from the outside, but which, as one can see when once he has passed the door, seats 700 persons. Through its portals streams of persons are continuously coming and going from 10 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock at night. The proprietor and manager is a young girl, Miss Tillie Schwartz.

There used to be a store where the playhouse stands, and Miss Schwartz's father owned the property. The premises were often idle, as it was difficult to find a good tenant. Schwartz sometimes complained at home of his "white elephant," as he called the property. One day his daughter astonished him by stating:

"Father, if you will turn that store into a movie theater, I'll manage it and guarantee that it will pay better than if you had a regular tenant."

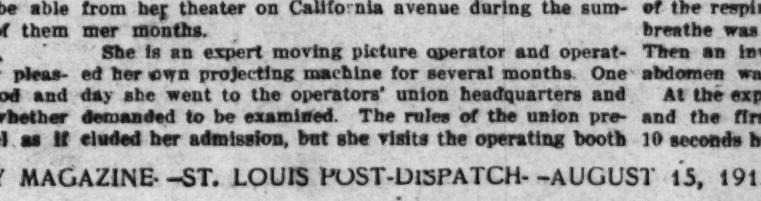
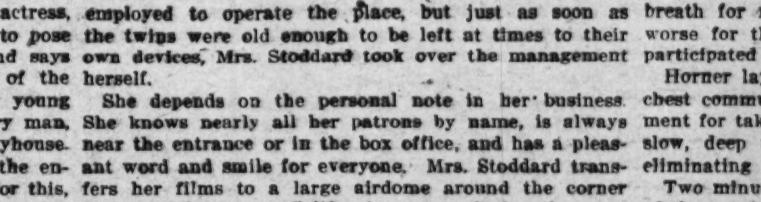
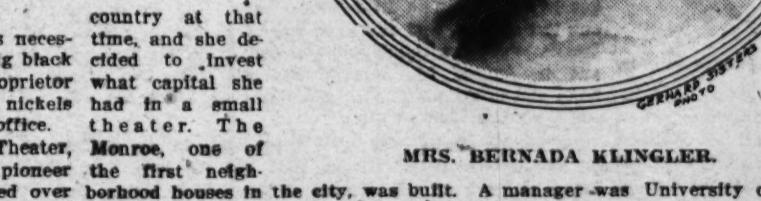
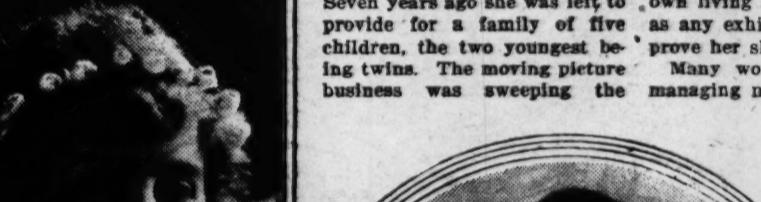
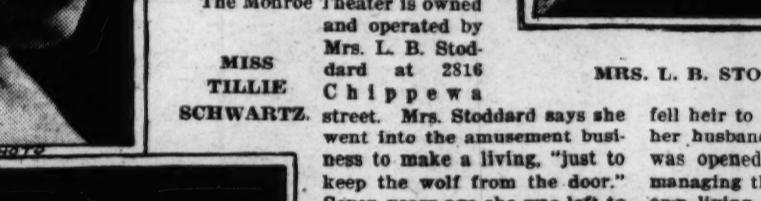
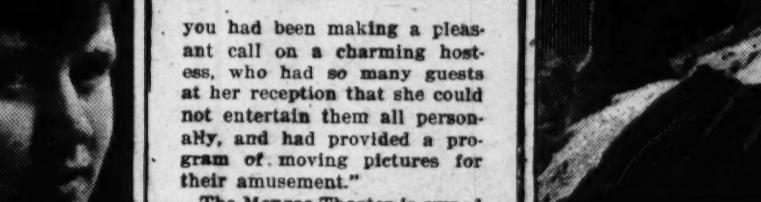
This was a revolutionary proposal in those days, when the new amusement business was just getting firmly established, and it took some time to persuade Schwartz to grant his daughter's request. But finally the experiment was attempted. A new front was built for the store, a projecting machine, screen and benches were installed, and the girl took her proud place at the box-office window.

That was four years ago. This spring it was necessary to enlarge the theater, and every night a big black touring car waits outside to whisk the girl proprietor home after the last show. It was bought with nickels that streamed through the wicket at the box office.

Miss Isabel Spear, who manages the Eureka Theater, at Twenty-first street and Oberlin avenue, is the pioneer woman exhibitor of St. Louis. She has presided over the Eureka more than seven years. Formerly an actress, she has had many offers from film companies to pose in pictures. She prefers a quiet home life, and says she will not leave her theater, which is one of the best patronized in the city. Miss Spear is a young woman of pleasant personality, and knows every man, woman and child who regularly attend her playhouse.

In the early days Miss Spear sold tickets at the entrance. While there is no longer any necessity for this, she still occupies the box office in order to be able to come in contact with her customers. One of them says:

"When you visit the theater and receive her pleasant greetings as you enter and her parting nod and smile and oftentimes a solicitous question as to whether you enjoyed the show, as you go out, you feel as if clued her admission, but she visits the operating booth



of her theater every night and can talk learnedly about lenses, "throws," "compensars," "rheostats" and other Greek terms of the projecting artists' vocabulary. She has just completed arrangement for enlarging her theater so as to double the seating capacity.

The McKinley Theater, at Jefferson avenue and Acacia street, was built up into a neighborhood playhouse through the efforts of Mrs. Bernada Klingler. Several years ago she was employed as cashier of the McKinley. When a change was made a short time afterwards, she was promoted to the office of manager, which she has held ever since.

In the summer she shows her program on the roof of the house, which is reached by two wide stairways. She gives extreme care to the selection of her films, always aiming, she says, to give her customers the kind of photoplays they like to see. The owner of the theater says that the house has been very prosperous since she assumed its management.

Mrs. Mollie Matthews, who manages the Plymouth Theater at Hamilton and Plymouth avenues, went into the moving picture business in order to have something to occupy her time. Her husband was busy, her daughter was away at college, and the keeping of the home was not enough work for her energy. She often attended motion picture theaters and found some of them woefully mismanaged, according to her ideas. In talking over the subject with her husband and some friends, a suggestion was made that she try her plan of theater management out.

Her first venture was an airdome at Seventh street and Russell avenue, called the Ferry Lee, which proved conclusively that her scheme was practicable. After the airdome season closed Mrs. Matthews, in looking for winter quarters, found the Plymouth. It was a good building, but had proved a "Jonah," as she was told, to every exhibitor who tried to run the place.

She began by studying the tastes of the neighborhood, and says she has repaid many times over by the keen appreciation shown of her efforts in trying to please her customers by giving them the kind of films they like to see. Mrs. Matthews is considered one of the ablest women exhibitors in the city.

Mrs. Nellie Snavader fell heir to the Criterion, at 2644 Franklin avenue, when her husband died two years ago. When the Criterion was opened seven years ago, Mrs. Snavader helped in managing the place, and when she was left to make her own living she was as capable of handling the business as any exhibitor. The crowds which attend her shows prove her skill in selecting popular programs.

Many women are partners with their husbands in managing moving picture theaters. Mrs. John W. Cornelius is probably one of the best known of these partners, as she gives her whole time to helping her husband manage the three Lyric theaters, one downtown and two in the West End. Mrs. D. T. Williams of the firm of D. T. Williams & Wife, who manage the Astor Theater; Mrs. Charles Warner, who runs the Queen Airdome, while her husband devotes his time to the North Grand Theater; Mrs. Roettgers, who assists her husband in the management of the Fairy; these and many more women may be only silent partners to the general public, but their refining and artistic influence has been potent in the development of the city's motion picture industry.

HOLDS BREATH TEN MINUTES.

THE longest period of voluntary suspension of respiration on record has been achieved by a student named Horner at the University of California Medical School. He held his breath for more than 10 minutes, and was none the worse for the experience. He is a swimmer and has participated in under-water contests.

Horner lay on a table, with a special belt about his chest communicating with a cymograph, as the instrument for taking the record is called. As a preliminary, slow, deep respirations were taken for two minutes, eliminating most of the carbon dioxide from the blood.

Two minutes after the test began, a slight relaxation of the respiratory muscles was indicated. No desire to breathe was experienced until six minutes had elapsed. Then an involuntary twitching of the muscles of the abdomen was apparent.

At the expiration of 10 minutes some vertigo occurred and the first inspiration was taken—10 minutes and 10 seconds having elapsed.

The Comeback

By Charles E. Van Loan

FAME is a shadow, reputation is a bubble, and fifteen years is a long time; but there may be some who recall Solomon Lee, who pitched the Corsairs to two pennants before the bright lights got into his eyes and blinded him.

Lee came up from nowhere with a good right arm, a steady nerve, a strong body and an individual style which set the baseball world ablaze.

Expert opinions differ as to his ability; but the old-timers who played against Solomon Lee when he was at his best say that "it wasn't so much what he had as how he used it." There were men in the league with more speed, and men with better curves, yet there was something about the Corsair recruit which caused him to be hailed as the greatest find of the decade—and he was. It was his style that did it.

Solomon Lee had style, individuality, personality, if you like. Personality is a great thing on the ball field as well as off, and Solomon Lee's performance in the box was chock-full of personality. He did the common things in an uncommon way. He copied no pitcher that ever lived; and every move he made was hallmark'd with the peculiar individuality of Solomon Lee.

Lee was a sensation for two seasons, and then the bright lights got him. He made the common mistake of thinking that youth, strength and nerve force are indestructible qualities. The sputter of the limelight was music to Solomon Lee. He loved to have men point him out as he walked along the street. The "sports" flattered him; and he swallowed the flattery with the drink which they were proud to buy for him. Solomon Lee was a "good feller," which means that he was a combination of a bad fellow and a fool. He made his friends among those who were always glad to strike the match which would light his candle at both ends. An athlete does not last very long after the lights begin winking at him.

Solomon Lee began to fade during his third season, and snuffed out entirely during his fourth. Ed Terrill, the veteran manager of the Corsairs, found that he could not trade Lee. The once great pitcher was an exploded skyrocket—an empty shell. Nobody wanted him at any price. He had a reputation as a demoralizer, and no manager wants that sort of a player on his pay roll.

Solomon heard the mutterings of the approaching storm and paid no attention to them. One morning he picked up his favorite sporting page, and the first paragraph which caught his eye stung him until the red crept into his neck:

Solomon Lee is all through as a big leaguer. He will go to the minors next season. It seems a pity to say it, but he will never be missed. He has been an evil influence on the team, and has reflected no credit on the national game. His conduct has been a reproach to all decent ballplayers, his dissensions have become a scandal; and, as a result, Solomon Lee, who might have continued on as a great pitcher for years to come, is all done when he should be beginning his career. The memory which he leaves behind him is in the nature of a warning. Men like Solomon Lee add nothing to the dignity of clean sport, and leave nothing but a bad name behind them when they go.

This editorial sermon on Solomon's thick skin. At first he burned to go down to the office of the *Sphere* and wallop the man who wrote the article. With that idea in mind, he slipped the item from the paper and put it in his pocketbook. That night, at the hotel, he received no less than fifty letters, all inclosing the same paragraph from the morning paper. Two or three of the writers, friends of the bright-light district, urged Solomon to whip the newspaper page got under Solomon's thick skin. At first he burned to go down to the office of the *Sphere* and wallop the man who wrote the article. With that idea in mind, he slipped the item from the paper and put it in his pocketbook. That night, at the hotel, he received no less than fifty letters, all inclosing the same paragraph from the morning paper. Two or three of the writers, friends of the bright-light district, urged Solomon to whip the newspaper

One anonymous fan wrote:

You've been a drunk and a bum, and if it hadn't been for you we'd have had another pennant this year. I hope they tie the can on you so tight you'll never be able to get it off.

Another:

Read this, you big stiff. We're getting onto you in this town.

Solomon Lee was not strong on logic, and, when forty-five men sided with the paragrapher, he changed his mind about revenging himself. He read the article over and over again, and some of the sentences burned themselves into his memory deep enough to leave a scar.

"Men like Solomon Lee . . . leave nothing but a bad name behind them when they go." Nothing but a bad name! That was the phrase which hurt the most.

Solomon knew that he was going away. He knew he was going to the minors. He realized that his effectiveness had deserted him; but he had blamed his losing games upon hard luck, the convenient alibi of the ballplayer. Terrill had warned him, threatened him and fined him times without number. Lee had made himself believe that this was because the manager "had it in for him." Never once had he looked the situation in the face, and now, at 26, just when he should have been on the crest of the wave of popularity, he found himself in the breakers with the rocks beyond.

Solomon Lee knew that he was going away. He knew he was

Before he went away, he had a long talk with Billy Bigelow. Billy was the clever shortstop of the club, the brains of the Corsair infield, and the only real friend Lee had on the team.

"They say I'm all done," said Lee bitterly. "It's a dirty lie, Billy. Don't you believe it. I'm as good as I ever was in my life, but things haven't been breaking right for me this season. You know that. Terrill never had any use for me, and those stiffs on the bleachers have been after me all season. I'm going, Billy, but I'll be back again. Bet your shirt on that. And I'm going to come back stronger and better than ever. It would serve Terrill right if some of these other managers got me, and what I'd do to this team would be a shame! Oh, I'll be back!"

"I'm pulling for you," said Bigelow. "Get in shape as early as you can in the spring, cut out the booze this winter, and show them that you're still there. Terrill hasn't got it in for you, Solly. You know you've been stepping some pretty fierce heats; and that row you had in St. Louis didn't help matters any."

"Yes," said Solomon Lee. "Give a dog a bad name, and then everybody takes a kick at him. I'm down now, but I won't stay down. I'll make Terrill send for me."

"That's the stuff!" said Bigelow. Solomon Lee really meant it at the time; but he found the minor league a little faster than he had expected. All leagues are a trifle fast for the ballplayer who does not take care of himself.

To begin with, Solly did not take the trouble to get

"Word drifted back that the once celebrated Solomon Lee was all in, down and out."



of the recruits carried the fancied resemblance far beyond the opening day of the season.

A new generation of fans was growing up which had never seen Lee. The man was forgotten, as he deserved to be; and by his conduct he had robbed himself of everything—even a decent epitaph.

Solomon Lee was gone, and he had left nothing but a bad name behind him.

Years wheeled along, teams changed from bat boy to manager, stars of the diamond rose, shone and flickered away into minor league gloom. In time, Ed Terrill said good-bye to public life, and went out on the Western slope of the Rockies, there to raise apples and meditate upon his glorious past.

The owners of the Corsair franchise, casting about for a man to fill Terrill's shoes, went no farther than their own field, where they hit upon the aging Billy Bigelow. The great shortstop was arching them over to first, his "whip" was dead, and he was no longer a shadow on the bases; but he still had his baseball brain; and it would have been a thousand pities to waste that gray matter upon a minor league pay roll.

Billy Bigelow made good as a manager; and, out in a timber league in the Northwest, a fat man with a stubby mustache read the news of Bigelow's promotion in a *Seattle* paper, and the date line stirred a thousand bitter memories into life. He took pen and paper, and sat down to write a letter.

Dear Old Friend Bill: I'm glad to see that you got what was coming to you.

Then he sat still for a long time with the pen in his fingers, after which he tore the sheet into bits, and went out to get a drink, and stayed to get several more.

The fat man's name was Smith, and he was managing the Fremontville team in a very bush league on a salary limit which would have made a real ballplayer grin. Smith had an object in paying as little as possible, for he was the owner as well as the manager of the Fremontville club. In the winter time, he gave his attention to his billiard parlor and bowling alley; and when perfectly sober, was regarded as a keen business man. His players had respect him, for he knew more baseball than any man in Tillamook League had any right to know; but they did not love him, for he was a hard taskmaster. He would not have a drinking man on his team, and his motto was: "Do as I say, and not as I do."

After Bigelow was well in his stride as manager, the fat man subscribed to several Eastern papers, and watched the progress of the Corsairs with an interest which was almost painful. Several times he was tempted to write that letter, but always stuck after the first paragraph. The fat man had buried a past, and was not anxious to dig it up.

Three years later, Billy Bigelow was pounding away in the first division and praying for one more good pitcher. In "Truck" Chapman he had the greatest left-hander of the period; but even a gluton like Truck could not pitch enough winning games to clinch a pennant. The rest of the pitchers were only ordinary performers.

The Corsair outfit was as fast and hard-hitting a trio as might have been found in a month's march. The infield was a stone wall at defense and a wasp's nest at attack. The catching department was unusually strong, but the Corsairs needed pitchers, and needed them badly.

"Get me one more cracking good pitcher," said Bigelow, "and I'll walk away with the pennant next year. Get me a man who can win twenty games and back up old Truck, and it'll be a shame the way we go through this bunch."

So the Corsair scouts went questing East, West, North and South, combing the tall grass of many states for another pitcher. Other teams were scouting for pitchers, too. There has never been a time when good pitchers were plentiful, and there never will be.

Pitchers, like gold, are where you find them. There is no telling where the next great pitching stars may come from. They rise out of the mist. You look up, and there they are, full-fledged, born overnight. Scouts know this, and that is why Hank Sladdin, dropping into Tacoma on his Western trip, did not scorn the private tip that a man named Smith, at Fremontville, in the



"The first paragraph which caught his eye stung him until the red crept into his neck."

The Comeback (Continued)

Tillamook League, had a timber wolf who was setting the forest afire.

"His name is Bud Marsh," said Sladdin's informant; "and Smith has had him three years. He's a rip-roarer!"

Sladdin went up to Fremont on the first train, and presented himself at Smith's Billiard parlor.

"From Bigelow, eh?" asked Smith. "Lemme see the credentials?"

Sladdin wondered at this, but produced his card case.

"I guess it's all right," said the fat man shortly. "I've got a pitcher here. I want you to see him work. I'll send him in this afternoon."

That afternoon the big league scout sat in the tiny grand stand, and chewed up two cigars while he watched the timber wolf shut out nine husky young men from South Yakima. Sladdin had seen hundreds of bush pitchers at work, and he believed that he knew the breed; but the first move Marsh made in the box nailed the scout's attention, and held it throughout the game.

"Every move a picture," thought Sladdin. "Most of these kids work too hard—tear themselves to pieces; but this fellow just floats them up as if there wasn't a thing to it. Lordy! But that's a swell change of pace! He ain't very old. Now, where did he learn all that stuff?"

After the game, Sladdin walked back to the town with Smith, expressing himself guardedly, as men do when they prepare to buy. Praise might have sent the price ballooning.

"He's fair, just fair," said Sladdin. "Of course, he'd have to be farmed out."

"Lay off of that stuff!" growled Smith. "You can't like catching a ghost."

"Oh, man, but he's a sweet pitcher! A sweet pitcher!"

"But where did he get it?"

"God knows," said Mulrooney solemnly. "He says a man named Smith taught it to him out in the bushes somewhere. I tell ye, he'll give ye a chill the first time ye see him come back with that return ball. It's see him go. Every little wiggle in that box, every move of his hands, the funny windup; everything even to the return strike. Solly Lee, to th' life."

"He's good, is he?"

"Oh, man, but he's a sweet pitcher! A sweet pitcher!"

"But where did he get it?"

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"That return ball ain't used much any more," said Sladdin. "There was only one man ever had that down fine, and that was a fellow named Solomon Lee. If he hadn't been a booze hound, he'd have been the greatest pitcher in the world. I saw him once over in Chicago, and somehow this kid's style reminds me of him."

"Now, I'll tell you something else," said Smith quietly. "I knew this fellow Lee—knew him better than most anybody. I know all his stuff. I've seen him work when he was good. I tell you, as sure as you live, this kid is Solomon Lee right over again—Solomon Lee at his best. He's got every trick that Lee used to have."

"Where'd he get 'em?" asked Sladdin.

"I taught him," said Smith. "I took that kid when he walked into this town looking for a job, and I saw right away that he had everything but the savvy. I've worked with him winter and summer. I've taught him everything he knows. I've made of that kid the living image and double of the greatest pitcher that ever lived. Every time that kid works, I can see old Solly Lee in the box. He's got everything Lee ever had, I tell you!"

"Huh!" said Sladdin. "Is he a booze fighter, too?"

"Don't know what it tastes like!" snarled Smith.

"What do you want for him?" asked Sladdin carelessly.

"Not a red cent!" snapped Smith.

"What?"

"Not a cent. I've trained that kid for just one thing—to win a pennant for Billy Bigelow. He's going to that club, or he won't go anywhere. Holly was up, nosing around for the Reds, and Slattery of the Pink Sox was here last month. I steered 'em both away. I'm going to make just one stipulation. No, two."

"Name 'em," said Sladdin.

"In the first place, you're not to tell Billy Bigelow anything about what I said about training this kid for him. In the second place, I want you to take this boy at the end of our season here—that's early in September—and promise me that you will see that he gets a tryout before the big season closes."

"H'm-m-m," said Sladdin. "You think he's good?"

"I don't think. I know."

"Look here!" said Sladdin abruptly. "You say you trained this kid—you taught him all this stuff. Now, how could you do that? If he's another Solomon Lee!"

"Never you mind how I did it," said Smith. "I've made you a business proposition. Does it go or not?"

"And we get him for nothing?"

"Ab-so-lute-ly!"

"You're on!" said the scout. "And I don't mind telling you that you've skinned yourself out of a nice chunk of money. I was going to grab him, anyway, and take no chances on the draft."

"You bet you was going to take him!" said Smith warmly. "If I had to jam him down your throat. I wished him on you!"

Toward the middle of September, the timber wolf from the Tillamook League dropped in on Billy Bigelow. The manager had heard just enough about him to be interested, and he proceeded to look the gift wolf in the mouth.

"And you're the fellow who looks so much like Solomon Lee, are you?" he said. "I'd give a nice piece of money to know that you could pitch like that old horse."

Mike Mulrooney, the old-time catcher, who was in his prime when Solly Lee was burning up the big league, and who now devoted his time to working out with the recruit pitchers, was instructed to put the boy through his paces and report.

Marsh had his first trial at the park in the morning; and when Billy Bigelow arrived at the clubhouse in the afternoon, he found Mike sitting on the porch in the sun and talking to himself.

"Go away, Billy!" said Mike. "Tis a ghost I've seen today. This kid—this Marsh—dye know who he is? What he is? None but owl Solly Lee come back to life. It's the truth I'm telling ye, Billy. Wait till ye see him go. Every little wiggle in that box, every move of his hands, the funny windup; everything even to the return strike. Solly Lee, to th' life."

"He's good, is he?"

"Oh, man, but he's a sweet pitcher! A sweet pitcher!"

"But where did he get it?"

"God knows," said Mulrooney solemnly. "He says a man named Smith taught it to him out in the bushes somewhere. I tell ye, he'll give ye a chill the first time ye see him come back with that return ball. It's see him go. Every little wiggle in that box, every move of his hands, the funny windup; everything even to the return strike. Solly Lee, to th' life."

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What You Miss When You Leave St. Louis in Summer



Drawn for the Sunday Post-Dispatch by Marguerite Martyn

THE LONE WOLF'

Illustrated by
L. F. Conrey.

BY LOUIS JOSEPH VANCE

Author of "The Brass Bowl," "The Destroying Angel," Etc.

CHAPTER XXV.

Wings of the Morning.

ABOUT half past 6 Lanyard left the dressing room assigned him in the barracks at Port Aviation and waddling quaintly in the heavy, wind-proof garments provided at the instance of Ducroy, made his way to the practice field.

At one side a number of young and keen-faced Frenchmen, officers of the corps, were lounging.

On the other, all the majesty of Mars was incarnate in the rotund person of M. Ducroy, posing gallantly in fur-lined coat and shining top hat while he chatted with an officer of tall, athletic figure who wore an aviating uniform.

As Lanyard drew near, this man brought his heels together smartly, saluted the Minister of War and strode off toward the flying machine.

"Capt. Vauquelin informs me he will be ready to start in five minutes, monsieur," Ducroy announced.

"And mademoiselle?" the adventurer asked.

Almost immediately the girl came forward from the shadows with a smile apologetic for the strangeness of her attire.

She had donned, over her street dress, an ample leather garment which enveloped her completely and buttoned tight around wrists and ankles. Her small hat, too, had been replaced by a leather helmet-cap.

"Mademoiselle is not nervous—eh?" Ducroy inquired politely.

Lucy smiled brightly.

"I? Why should I be, monsieur?"

Lanyard stared unaffectedly at the girl's face, unable to disguise his wonder at the high spirits advertised by her rekindled color and brilliant eyes.

"All is prepared!" announced Ducroy.

Vauquelin kept himself aloof while Lanyard and a young officer helped the girl to a seat on the right of the pilot's seat and strapped her in. When the adventurer had been similarly secured in the place on the left the two sat, imprisoned, some six feet above the ground.

After some time their pilot, wearing his wind mask, appeared and began to climb to his perch. With a cool nod for Lanyard and a civil bow to his woman passenger he settled himself, adjusted several levers, and flung a gay hand to his brother officers.

There was a warning cry from the rear. The crowd dropped back rapidly to either side. Ducroy lifted his hat in parting salute, cried "Bon voyage!" and scuttled clear like a startled rooster before a motor car. Thereupon the motor and propeller broke loose with a mighty roar.

The aviator had grasped a lever and the great fabric was in motion.

It swept down the field like a frightened swan.

Then the Parrott began to ascend. In another breath they were soaring over rooftops.

Still rising, they surprised the earliest rays of the sun and in their virgin light the aeroplane was transformed into a thing of gossamer gold.

Lanyard could see the dial of the compass, fixed to a strut on the pilot's left. By that telltale their course lay nearly due northeast. Already the weltering roofs of Paris were in sight to the right, the Eiffel Tower soaring from them like a fairy pillar of fine gold lace-work, the Seine looping the cluttered acres like a sleek brown snake.

Versailles broke the horizon to port and slipped astern. Paris closed up, telescoped its panoramas, became a mere blur, a smoky smudge.

Vauquelin manipulating the levers, the plane tilted its nose and swam higher and yet higher. The song of the motor dropped an octave to a richer tone. The speed was sensibly increased.

Lanyard contemplated with untempered wonder the fact of his equanimity—there seemed nothing at all strange in this extraordinary experience.

Of a sudden, surprised by a touch on his arm, he turned to meet through the misty windows of the wind-mask the eyes of the aviator, informed with an expression of impudent doubt, quite unintelligible. As assailed by sickness fear lest something was going wrong with the machine, Lanyard shook his head to indicate want of comprehension. Then, with an impatient gesture, the aviator pointed downward.

Lanyard clutched the struts and bent forward. Suddenly he recognized something oddly familiar in the bend of the Seine that was approaching.

"St-Germain-en-Laye!" he exclaimed.

This was the danger point.

"And over there," he reminded himself—"to the left—that wide field with a queer white thing in the middle that looks like a winged grub—that must be De Morbihan's aerodrome and his Valkyr monoplane! Are they bringing it out?"

A sudden doubt and wonder chilled the adventurer. Temporarily, Vauquelin turned entire attention to the management of the biplane. The wind was now blowing more fitfully, creating vortices—those "holes in the air" so dreaded by cloud pilots.

After some forty minutes more of this—it may have been an hour, for time was then an inscalculable thing

at a tremendous pace, its single spread of wings on an approximate level with that of the upper plane of the Parrott.

But this last was rising steadily.

The driver's seat of the Valkyr was occupied by a muffled, burly figure that might be anybody—De Morbihan, Ekstrom, or any other homicidal maniac. Lanyard saw a little tongue of flame lick out from a point close beside the head of the figure—he couldn't distinguish the firearm itself—and, like Vauquelin, quite without premeditation, he ducked.

Simultaneously there sounded a harsh, ripping noise immediately above his head; and he found himself staring up at a long, ragged tear in the canvas of the plane, caused by a bullet striking it astern.

"What's to be done?" he screamed passionately.

But the aviator only shook his head; and they continued to ascend rapidly.

And then the barograph on the strut beside Lanyard disappeared as if by magic. He was aware of a slight jar; the framework of the biplane quivered as from a heavy blow; something that resembled a handful of black

crumbs sprayed out into the air ahead and vanished.

And even as any one of these bullets might have proved fatal, their first successor might incapacitate the aviator, if it did not slay him outright—in either case, inevitably the result would be death following a fall from a height, as recorded on the barograph dial the instant before its destruction, of over four thousand feet.

And they were still climbing.

White-lipped and trembling, the adventurer began to work at the fastenings of his surtout. After a moment he plucked off one of his gloves, groped for his side pocket and produced an automatic pistol.

They were now perhaps a hundred feet higher than the Valkyr, which was soaring a quarter of a mile off to starboard. Under the guidance of the Frenchman the Parrott swooped around in a narrow circle until it hung almost immediately above the other—a maneuver requiring, first and last, something more than five minutes to effect.

Meanwhile Lanyard rebuttoned his surtout and clutching the pistol, tried hard not to think.

Vauquelin touched his arm with urgent pressure; but Lanyard only shook his head, gulped, and without looking, surrendered the weapon to the aviator.

An instant more and he was aware that Vauquelin was bending forward over the edge of the plane.

Aiming with what deliberation was possible, the aviator emptied the clip of its eight cartridges in less than a minute.

Momentarily, Lanyard doubted if any one bullet had taken effect. He could not, with his swimming vision, detect sign of damage in the canvas of the Valkyr.

He saw the empty automatic slip from Vauquelin's numb and nerveless fingers. It vanished. * * *

A frightful fascination kept his gaze constant on the soaring Valkyr.

Beyond it, down, deep down a mile of emptiness, was that golden flood of tumbled cloud.

He saw the monoplane check abruptly on its strong onward surge—as if it had run, full-tilt, head-on, against an invisible obstacle—and for what seemed a round minute it hung so, veering and wobbling, nuzzling the wind. Then like a sounding whale it turned and dived headlong, propeller spinning like a top.

Down through an eighth of a mile of space it plunged plummet-like; then, perhaps caught in a flaw of wind, it turned sideways and began to revolve, at first slowly, but with increasing rapidity in its fatally swift descent.

Toward the beginning of its revolutions, something was thrown off, something dark, small and sprawling * * * like that glove which Lanyard had discarded. But this object dropped with a speed even greater than that of the Valkyr; in a brace of seconds it diminished to the proportions of a gnat, in another was engulfed in that vast sea of golden vapor.

Even so the monoplane itself, scarcely less precipitate, spun down through the abyss and plunged into oblivion in the fog-rack.

And Lanyard was still hanging against the chest band. Imp and spent, when, of a sudden, the stentorian chant of the motor ceased and was blotted up by that immense silence, where never a sound is heard save the voices of the elements at war among themselves.

And, its propeller no longer gripping the air, Vauquelin's aeroplane drifted on at ever-lessening speed, until it had no way whatever and rested without motion; as it might have been in the cup of some mighty and invisible hand.

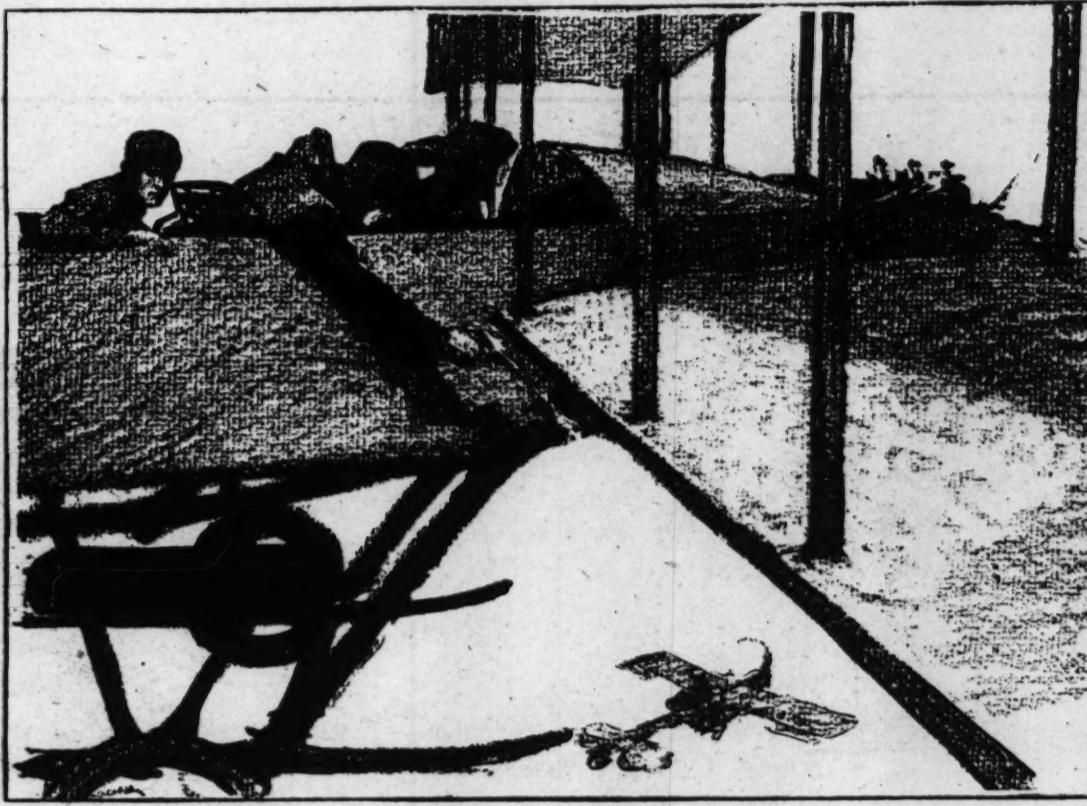
Then they plunged on, down out of the bleak, bright sunshine into the cool twilight depths of clinging vapors; and the good green earth lifted its warm bosom to receive them.

Tilting its nose a trifle, fluttering as though undecided, the Parrott settled gracefully, with scarcely a jar, upon a wide sweep of untilled land covered with short, coarse grass.

The aviator bestirred himself and began a bit stiffly to climb down from his place.

"Come, my friend!" he urged Lanyard in a voice of strangely normal intonation—"look alive—if you're

afraid she has fainted."



Aiming with what deliberation was possible, the aviator emptied the clip of its eight cartridges."

CHAPTER XXVI.

The Flying Death.

STEADYING himself with splendid self-control and courage, Capt. Vauquelin concentrated upon the management of the biplane.

The drone of its motor thickened again, its speed became greater, and the machine began to rise still higher, tracing a long, graceful curve.

Lanyard gazed apprehensively toward the girl, but she continued in apparent unconsciousness that anything was happening out of the ordinary.

Again Lanyard looked back.

Now the Valkyr seemed to have crept up to within

able—and lend me a hand with mademoiselle. I'm

'The Lone Wolf'

(Continued)

But when they approached the girl she surprised both by shivering, sitting up, and obviously pulling herself together.

"You feel better now, mademoiselle?" the aviator inquired, hastening to free her from her fastenings.

"I'm better—yes, thank you," she admitted in a small, broken voice—"but not yet quite myself."

She gave a hand to the aviator, the other to Lanyard, and they helped her to the ground.

She needed that support, and for a few minutes didn't seem even conscious of it. Then, gently disengaging herself, she moved a foot or two away.

"Where are we—do you know?"

"In the South Downs somewhere?" Lanyard suggested, consulting Vauquelin.

"That is probable," this last affirmed—"at all events, reckoning by the course I held. Somewhere well in from the coast at a venture, for I do not hear the sea."

The Parrott had come to rest in what seemed to be a wide, shallow, saucerlike depression, whose irregular bounds were cloaked in fog. In this space no living thing stirred save those three; and as far as he could determine, the waste was crossed by not so much as a sheep track. In brief, they were lost. There might be a road running past the saucer ten yards from its brim in any quarter. There might not. Possibly there was a town or village immediately adjacent. Quite as possibly the downs billowed away for miles on either hand, desolate, uninhabited.

"Oh, we'll find a way out of this somehow," Vauquelin asserted confidently. "England isn't big enough for anybody to remain lost in it—not for long, at all events. Only, I'm sorry we're not more sure of our whereabouts on Miss Shannon's account."

In spite of his fatigue, Lanyard was so struck by the circumstances that he couldn't help remarking it as he tore off his wind veil.

"Your English is wonderfully good, Capt. Vauquelin," he observed.

The other laughed shortly.

"Why not?" said he, removing his mask.

Lanyard looked up into his face, gasped and fell back a pace. "Wertheimer!" he exclaimed.

CHAPTER XXVII.

The Hollow in the Downs.

THE Englishman smiled cheerfully in response to Lanyard's cry of astonishment.

"In effect," he observed, stripping off his gauntlets. "Wertheimer" isn't my name, but it is so closely identified with my—ah—insinuating personality as to warrant the misapprehension. I shan't demand an apology so long as you permit me to preserve an incognito which may prove somewhat useful."

"Incognito?" Lanyard stammered, completely disconcerted. "Useful?"

"You have my meaning exactly; although my work in Paris is now ended, there's no saying when it might be convenient to be able to go back without establishing a new identity."

Before Lanyard replied to this the look of wonder in his eyes had yielded to one of understanding.

"Scotland Yard, eh?" he queried curiously.

Wertheimer bowed. "Special agent," he added.

"I might have guessed, if I hadn't the wit of the domestic goose!" Lanyard affirmed bitterly. "But I must admit!"

"Yes," the Englishman assented pleasantly; "I did pull your leg—didn't I? But no more than the limbs of our other friends. Of course, it's taken some time. I had to establish myself firmly over here as a shining light of the swell mob before De Morbihan would take me to his hospitable bosom."

"And—I presume I'm under arrest?"

With a laugh the Englishman shook his head.

"No, thank you!" he declared. "I've had too convincing proof of your distaste for interference in your affairs. You fight too sincerely, Mr. Lanyard—and I'm as tired a sleuth this very morning as ever was! I'll need a week's rest to fit me to cope with the task of taking you into custody—a week and some very able-bodied assistance! But," he amended with graver countenance, "I will say this: If you're in England a week hence, I'll be tempted to undertake the job on general principles. I don't in the least question the sincerity of your intention to behave yourself hereafter; but as a servant of the King it's my duty to advise you that England would prefer you to start life anew—as they say—in another country. Several steamers will be sailing for the states before the end of the week—further details I leave entirely to your discretion. But go you must," he concluded firmly.

"I understand"—said Lanyard; and would have said more, but couldn't! There was something suspiciously like a mist before his eyes.

Moving quietly to his side the girl took his other hand and held it tight.

Presently Lanyard shook himself impatiently and lifted his head again.

"Sorry," he said apologetic—"but your generosity—when I looked for nothing better than arrest—was a bit too much for my nerves!"

"Nonsense!" the Englishman commented with brusque good humor. "We're all upset. A drop of brandy'll do us no end of good."

Unbuttoning his leather surcoat, he produced a flask from one of the inner pockets.

Drinking in turn, Wertheimer put away the flask. "That's better!" he commented. "Now I shall be able

paying attention with monkey wrench and oil can, "that you were quite mistaken when you ridiculed the idea of the 'International Underworld, Unlimited.' Of course, if you hadn't laughed, I shouldn't feel quite as much respect for you as I do; in fact, the chances are you'd be in handcuffs—or a cell in the Sante—this very minute. But, absurd as it sounded—and was—the 'Underworld' project was a pet hobby of Bannon's—whom

been the brains of a gang of criminals in New York for many years. He was a bit touched on the subject.

A monomaniac, if you ask me. And his enthusiasm won De Morbihan and Popinot over—and me! He took

a wonderful fancy to me, Bannon did; I really was

he wouldn't tell me. I even got him to tell me about you—why he was so uncommonly vindictive. Do you

wish to know?"

"If you please."

"It seems Bannon was the chap who kidnapped and abandoned you at Troyon's.

Your mother had been his wife, but left him for cause

—divorced him—and married again in England.

You were the child of her second marriage. Bannon managed

to ruin your father

—drove him into bank

ruptcy and to suicide—and

the shock of that, coupled

with your disappearance,

killed your mother. But

even that wasn't enough for

Bannon; and when he found

you'd grown up to be the

Lone Wolf, he signed your

death warrant there and

there. Only you declined to

be executed. Your family

name—

"Forgive me," Lanyard interposed hastily; "but I

don't care to know my family name. If I have no parents living, I've no kin who

would welcome my return.

And if I had—I prefer to

prove myself before I hunt

them up. Some day, per-

haps, I may apply to you

for more information. But

for the present, I'm con-

tent—and grateful."

"I think," said Wer-

theimer, restoring the oil

can to its place in the tool

kit, "you're wise. In fact,

my personal feeling for you

is one of growing esteem,

if you'll permit me to say

so. You're most of the

makings of a man. Will you shake hands—with a cop-

per's mark?"

He gave Lanyard's hand a firm grasp and turned to the girl.

"Goodby, Miss Shannon. I'm truly grateful for the assistance you gave us. I hope you may be happy. I'm

sure you can't go far without coming across a high

road or a village; but—for reasons not unconnected with my professional pursuits—I prefer to remain in ignor-

ance of the way you go."

Releasing her hand, he stepped back, saluted the tor-

ers with a smile and gay gesture, and clambered briskly to the pilot's seat of the biplane.

The heavy, distinctive hum of the great motor filled

that isolated hollow in the downs with a sound like the

purring of a dynamo.

Its brooding deepening, the Parrott stirred and shot for-ward abruptly.

Then lightly it rose and vanished.

For some time Lanyard and Lucy Shannon remained

motionless, clinging together, hand in hand, their faces

upturned, as if expecting its reappearance.

Then, turning, they faced each other smiling uncer-

tainly, a smile that said: "So all that is finished! Or,

perhaps, we have dreamed it!"

Suddenly, with a low cry, the girl gave

herself to Lanyard's arms; and as this

happened the mists parted and bright sun-

light flooded the hollow in the downs.

After a little, taking her lips away, the girl

rested her head on his shoulder and

sighed a little sigh, a soft sigh of content.

"If we hurry," she said then, "it's pos-

sible that we may win to London yet, be-

fore it's too late."

"To get a special license—or whatever it

is one must get before one may marry in

haste in England. Don't you know?"

"No," he confessed; "I don't know. I

haven't had much experience. But we can

ask a policeman. Who's afraid?"

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—THE END—

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Many tragedies can be averted by

fireproofing the children's play suits, as

well as lace curtains and such other articles

of an inflammable nature as may easily come

into contact with fire and so cause serious

accidents.

Dissolve one pound of ammonium phos-

phate in one gallon of cold water, and a

clear solution is formed in which the fabric

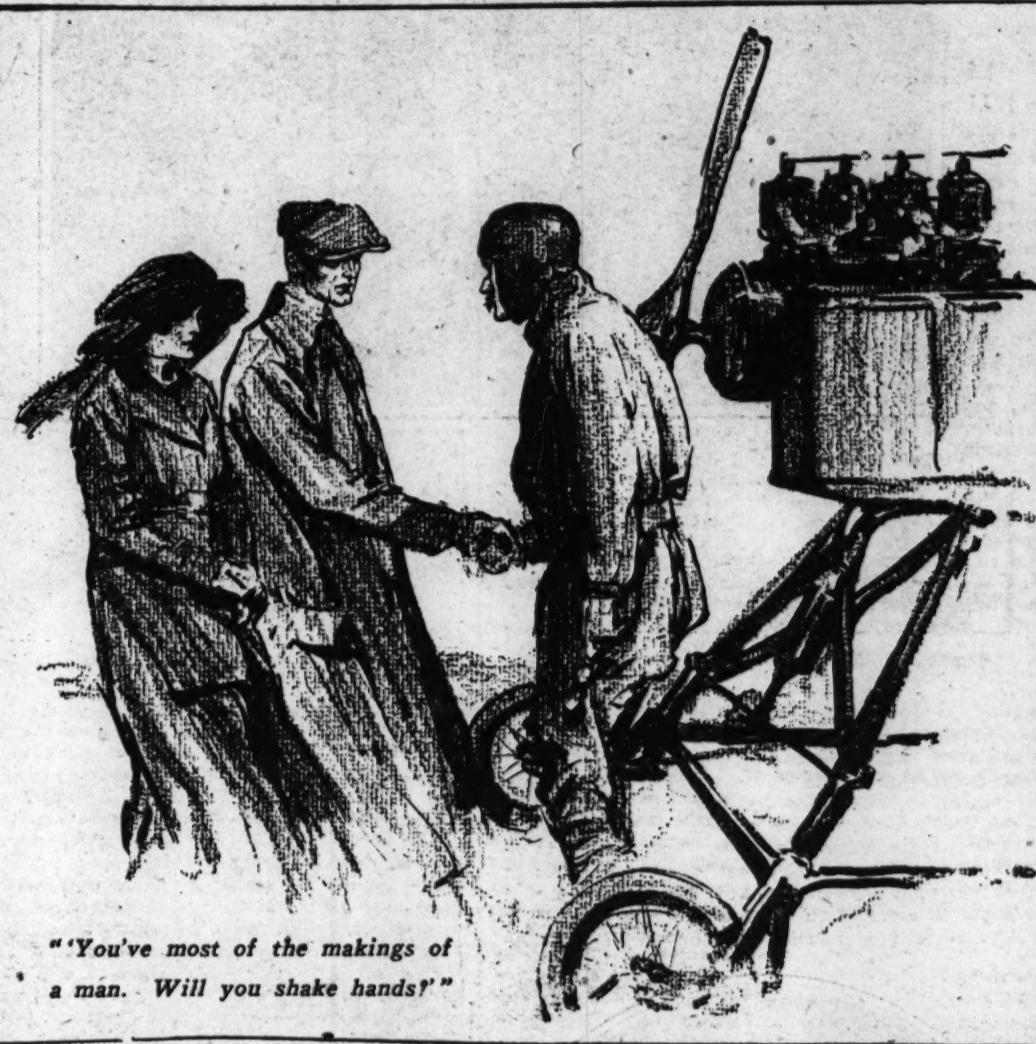
to be fireproofed should be soaked for five

minutes. The garment can then be taken

out and allowed to dry, after which it may

be worn with perfect safety, as it is a so-

lid fireproof.



"You've most of the makings of a man. Will you shake hands?"

"The City of Pleasure"

BY ARNOLD BENNETT

Author of "Clayhanger," "The Old Wives' Tale," "Denry the Audacious," Etc.

Arnold Bennett is as superb when he is writing a lively, entertaining tale as when he is hewing out a masterpiece of realism.

Here, as in others of his novels, he combines an absorbingly interesting plot, a gay dash of fantasy and the highest good spirits, with a skill that keeps the reader alternately guessing and laughing to the very last paragraph.

No one but Bennett would have chosen the brilliant glare of a London "Coney Island" as the setting for a tale of conspiracy and dark machinations. The central characters are memorably drawn—the gorgeous Carlos Carpentaria, artist-director of that mammoth amusement park, "The City of Pleasure," and the amazing woman who is his deadly enemy.

Do not miss the first installment
NEXT SUNDAY

Wartime Letters of a St. Louis Woman in Paris

Mrs. E. S. Douglas, active in American Ambulance Hospital work, writes home of soldier for whom surgeons constructed new face, of heroic dog that won Blue Cross medal, and of rubber masks kept by bedside in case of Zeppelin attacks with poisonous gas bombs. :::

A MOST vivid and moving picture of Paris in wartime—of tragic and heroic Paris, once the gayest of the world's cities—is given in letters written to Stanley Stoner, a St. Louis attorney, by his sister, Mrs. E. S. Douglas, who is active in the administrative work of the American Ambulance Hospital at Neuilly, a fashionable district of the French capital. Mrs. Douglas formerly lived in St. Louis, but went abroad 15 years ago, and for 12 years has resided in Paris.

She was one of 70 American women of means who, at the outbreak of the war, equipped a hospital for wounded soldiers a great Pasteur Institute building, covering two blocks, which was nearing completion in Neuilly. In the "hypo" and placed to this work many of the women are giving all of their time and most of their incomes. The hospital has 800 beds, and none but surgical cases are treated.

The letters cover the month of July, and some of the most telling passages are given here.

WITH aeroplanes buzzing in the air, especially about 4 o'clock in the morning, our nights are not all nights of peace. Every night we look to see whether we can detect moving stars, for that is what you they are at first. The other evening, watching from the hospital balcony, we saw what seemed the end star of the Great Dipper begin to move; then it flamed out like a skyrocket, with searchlight signals. dog followed him from Al-

A German aviator recently injured and brought to the hospital said that no less than 32 attempts had been made to invade Paris by air. This assures us how competently guarded we must be by the French air squadrons.

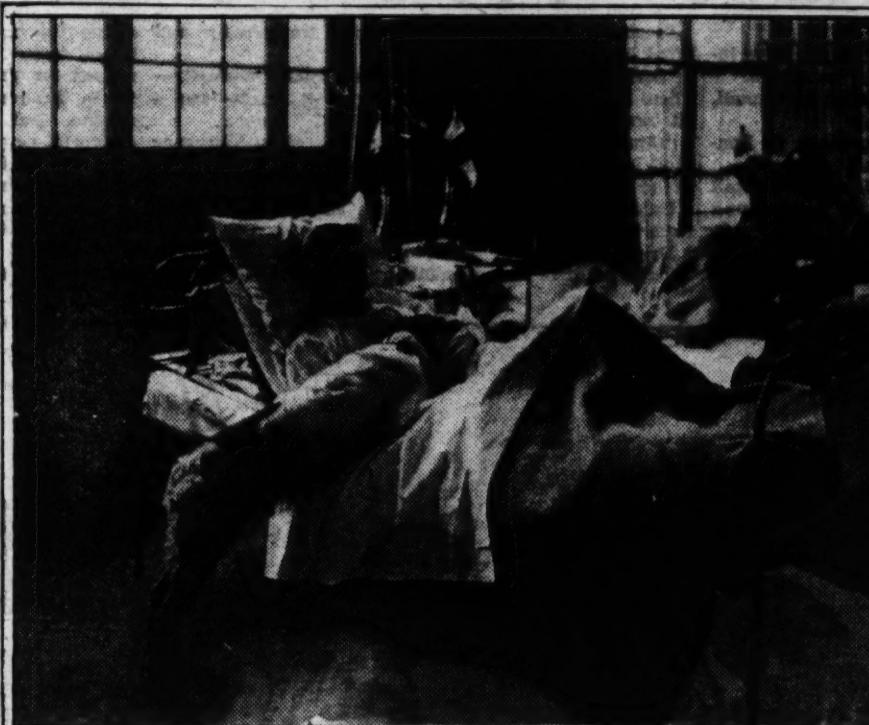
A Harley street physician says that we have all grown 10 years older in one year owing to increased arterial pressure caused by the tension of the war. One must keep cool and smiling to live in times like these, but the nervous feeling of unrest is beginning to tell. Often I see women in the cars with twitching faces they cannot control, and you constantly see others choking their tears back and attempting to be cheerful.

These French women are wonderful; with hearts almost breaking they try to assume an everyday manner, just as the soldiers endure their sufferings in silence. It has often been commented upon in the hospital that we never hear an outcry or pain, however terrible the agony may be. The stoicism of a French officer recently brought in excited astonishment. He was looking through a field glass when a piece of shell struck him. One eye was destroyed, 17 pieces of glass were buried in his face, and the hand which held the glass was crushed to a pulp.

With fine good taste the American Ambassador and Mrs. Sharpe this year omitted the usual Fourth of July reception. But nearly 400 persons attended the annual ceremony of decorating the tomb of Lafayette with the American flag. The guard of honor for the Ambassador was composed of men in khaki from the hospital. Most of them are college graduates, Harvard having sent the greatest number. One of them told me he left a "hot-house atmosphere" to come here, as have most of them; exchanging a life of ease for one of hardship and often peril.

As members of the ambulance corps, it is estimated that they have given succor to 56,000 wounded men since the war began. After the battle of Soissons they picked up and carried 3000 wounded from the field. One of them is Henry Synder Harrison, author of "Qued," "V. V.'s Eyes" and "Angela's Business."

ALMOST everyone I know has a mask and a bottle of hypophosphate, and many sleep with both mask and "hypo" at the sides of their bed. This in case of an attack of Zeppelins, dropping gas bombs. The masks are for sale all over the city, in all kinds of shops, at prices ranging from one-and-a-half to three francs. My own is made of rubber, with a pad of cotton covered with gauze; this is dipped



Algerian master and dog that saved his life, in American Ambulance Hospital. The canine hero has been decorated with a Blue Cross medal.

JULY 9. The hospital is a ghastly place these days, but occasionally something happens which is not at all sad. The decoration of two soldiers with the *medaille militaire* was quite a festivity. One of them is almost better known because of his dog than on account of his own bravery. The



Soldier whose jaw was shot away, and for whom surgeons made over a new face.

giers and lived in the trenches with him. Troubles as successfully as did "Eddie," who is known to everyone in the American Ambulance Hospital. He was terribly wounded seven months ago and has been with us ever since. The lower left side of his face was shot away, together with part of his tongue. The case seemed hopeless, but by a wonderful operation (which I am not permitted to describe) his face was literally made over, and only a slight scar remains. He is even able to screw out a smile, and his speech has so far recovered that you can understand everything he says.

Another of the oldest patients in the hospital, but the youngest in years, is a French boy whom we have named "Baby." He is just 19. He was shot in the head, but not before he killed two "Boches"—a feat which his Lieutenant saw him do and for which he received the *Croix de Guerre*. He has a round, infant's face, and looks so young you couldn't imagine him killing anything.

With a long face he met me in the hall today, and said he was so well now that he had been called back to the trenches. But he said he hoped to kill another "Boche" or two.

Convalescents who wish to make a little money are provided with materials from which they make all sorts of useful and ornamental things. An exhibition of their handwork in one of the upper halls was most interesting. There were ornamental boxes, picture frames of tin with embossed designs, raffia baskets, and even knitted sweaters and boy dolls dressed as soldiers.

These occupations appeal especially to those who retain the use of their hands and eyes, but whose wounded legs or feet keep them bedridden.

JULY 16.

THE Fourteenth of July, which is the French Fourth of July, was in great contrast this year to the celebrations of last year and other years.

There were no laughing, jostling crowds, and the gay little handstands, with their decorations of red velvet and gold fringe, were done away with. Instead of music and dancing, the fall of the Bastille was commemorated with street collections for war charities. Flowers and emblems bearing the coat of arms of Paris and the flags of the allies were sold for sous and centimes; while for francs you could get medallions bearing the features of Rouget de Lisle, author of the "Marseillaise."

The feature of the day was the removal of Dr. Lépine's remains from the cemetery at Croix-le-Roi to the Invalides. The coffin was placed on one of the old gun carriages of the First Republic and was escorted by the President of France and his Cabinet, and troops of cavalry.

In one ward of the hospital the patients made a huge basket which was illuminated and filled with favors



MRS. E. S. DOUGLAS.

bearing the words: "France honors her wounded and thanks America." A concert in the afternoon was the crowning feature. When the "Marseillaise" was sung, the stood who could, some leaning on orderlies or crutches. I saw one poor fellow slapping his cheek for an encore, the other hand being gone. One who had lost both feet came in on the back of another with a bandaged head.

One of the street figures typical of the times was a Franciscan friar, wearing the long brown robe, hood and rope-girdle of his order; but instead of sandals he wore military boots and on his head a kepi, the two gold stripes of which bespoke his rank of Lieutenant. There are 20,000 priests in the French armies, but it is seldom they wear any of the garments of their calling.

JULY 20.

SHOCKED us have become all too common. Bandaged heads, arms bound up and limping men we scarcely notice, for we see them by hundreds. But when one sees, as I did the other day, three soldiers abreast, all with one leg gone, three legs for three men, trying to cross the Avenue de l'Opéra, it causes a little stir. People stood still and looked, and one unconsciously left like saluting them.

It is not always that the wounded come out of their trenches with their troubles as successfully as did "Eddie," who is known to everyone in the American Ambulance Hospital. He was terribly wounded seven months ago and has been with us ever since. The lower left side of his face was shot away, together with part of his tongue. The case seemed hopeless, but by a wonderful operation (which I am not permitted to describe) his face was literally made over, and only a slight scar remains. He is even able to screw out a smile, and his speech has so far recovered that you can understand everything he says.

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JULY 23.

THERE are some bright sides to the war, and the French Government deserves great credit in keeping down food prices as far as possible. While general living has mounted, one can still exist comfortably in Paris on a moderate amount, for with the exception of a few articles the prices have not gone up as everyone predicted. Meat is higher, so is fish; while we paid 40 centimes (eight cents) for a mutton chop or a veal cutlet last year we now pay 60 centimes (12 cents); and for steaks the same increase. Bread has not gone up at all, but the variety is more limited. Croissants, so dear to the French people, have not yet reappeared, but other kinds have been substituted. A new "pain brioché" is popular, as it is very good and cheap. Sugar is the most expensive of all and

(Continued on page 14.)

OVER the PLATE

Arlie Latham's Own Baseball Stories



"There's somethin' phoney about that pill," the batter would say."

about the time of the Franco-Prussian war and the old tobacco-stained uniforms. They knew more tricks than a circus monkey; and if the other side gave them the slightest opportunity to "do" them—well, that's what was done.

I'm not breaking into the Muck-Raking League in giving these things away, because they are pretty well known to the profession. Besides, in baseball, a great deal depends on what you can get away with. If the umpire isn't looking you can cut fifteen feet inside third base on the way home; and if you get away with it, all right. If you don't, just smile it off, hitch your pants and sit down—after you've called the umpire a blind bum. Of course we know that there are some managers who wouldn't do anything that looked like trickery; but there are others who don't think any more of tossing a game than they do of their right eye.

Some years ago a man named Charlie Frank managed the New Orleans team. Charlie was the greatest hand for throwing dust in an umpire's eyes (or any one else's, for that matter) that I ever saw. And he had the neatest little device imaginable for doing it with.

Charlie came out to the game every day with a little valise like the one Dr. Pill used to carry. He kept that valise under his hand always; and if anyone came near it Charlie would hop around like a hen whose eggs are threatened. You'd think he carried bombs in it, or doped to inject into his players. Yet he only carried baseballs!

In that valise were four rows of baseballs. The first row consisted of new, good baseballs. The second row of new, punk balls. Those in the third row were balls that had been dirtied and which had an abnormal amount of rubber in them. The fourth row also held dirty balls, but they were as dead as Caesar. And according as Charlie's team was in the lead or behind, he would throw out those balls.

The scheme Charlie worked with the new balls was this: He'd break the seal of the box, of course, take out the balls, tie a piece of cord around them and hang them up in a dry refrigerator for a few days. At the end of that time you could slam them on the ground with all your might and they wouldn't bounce half an inch. The fourth row of balls he had in his valise was of the same sort.

Now if a ball were fouled over the grand stand, naturally the umpire would ask Charlie for a new ball. If his team were winning and the other side was at bat, Charlie would throw in a good ball and take his chances. But if they were behind, out would come a punk, new ball. Of course, it is customary for the umpire to examine the cover of the new balls to see that the seal is not broken. But Frank had a way of getting around that, too. Instead of handing the ball to the umpire, he'd take it out of his valise and slam it on the ground. The box would burst open, the ball would roll out and the ump, suspecting nothing, would hand it to the pitcher.

The pitcher would then wind up and shoot a fast, straight one across. The batter would see it coming, get set for it and lean against it with enough force to tear the stitches off it.

"Puff!"

There was no stinging smack to that ball. It sounded as though the batter had hit a bag of sand. And instead of breaking a hair in the outfield fence with it, he wouldn't knock it out of the infield. It couldn't be done. If Samson himself had hit that ball with a telegraph pole he couldn't have broken a pane of glass with it.

But when his team came to the bat Charlie worked another ball. He generally had one of those rubber skyrockets on tap and when he needed runs he'd use it. Crack! When a batter hit one of those balls he sent it into the next county. Talk about artillery practice! Why, when that ball was passing over the centerfield fence it was only just getting under way. I don't know whether they ever stopped.

Sometimes a batter would get wise to the "punks," and after he'd been thrown out a city block at first he'd ask to see the ball. Charlie's second baseman generally had a good new ball stuck somewhere in his shirt, and after a punk was hit like that, it was always thrown from the first to the second baseman. Then, of course, the second baseman would stick it in his shirt and throw in the good ball.

"There's somethin' phoney about that pill," the batter would say. "I hit it hard enough to knock it over the fence."

Charlie always got sore when they began to talk like that. If there was anything that hurt Charlie's feelings it was an imputation that he was crooked. He couldn't hit that sort of

No. 3—In baseball, a great deal depends on what you can get away with—Charlie Frank of the New Orleans team used to hand out "punk" or rubber balls, according to circumstances, and "umps" could do nothing, even after getting wise to the trick.

THIS is the third of a series of unusual and entertaining stories by Arlie Latham, reminiscent of the old days of baseball and of some of the things, ludicrous and whimsical, that go to make up a player's life. Arlie—who was christened Walter Arlington—will be remembered as the star third baseman of the old St. Louis Browns. He was famous the country over as baseball's foremost comedian.

THE "ways that are dark" of the heathen Chinese have nothing on the ways of some ball players I have known. They could fox Solomon in all his glory, and he'd have to acknowledge that he was not as wise as the least of these.

And they were nose of your smart youngsters, either. They were old hands: fellows who had broken into baseball

delivery at all. It was too low. "Lay off that stuff," he'd yell. "What're you tryin' to do? Show someone up around here?"

Then he'd bounce the good ball on the ground, and, of course, it would rebound in great shape.

"There. Are you satisfied? You've got some crust you have. You're some fresh brasher. Because you can't hit don't try to make a crook out of me. Next time you get up, leave your bat in the bat bag. It'll be just as much use to you there as in your hands."

And it would. A man never had a chance with Charlie Frank.

But if these things failed, old Charlie had another deck up his sleeve from which he could slip a card any time he wanted one.

On top of the grand stand he had a kid stationed that no one but himself and his team knew of. When a ball was fouled off and landed on top of the grand stand it was the duty of the kid to throw it back. And so he did. But

not always the same ball that went up.

He had a peep hole up there, and before he threw back a ball he'd take a glance at Charlie through the hole and wait for a sign. If Charlie's team was leading, he'd sign him to throw in a good ball. If they were behind, out came a new "punk." Even at that Charlie wouldn't give the other team an even break for their money, because as soon as it became a little dark, instead of throwing in a new "punk," he'd sign the kid to throw in a dirty one, which they could hardly see coming at them. Fat chance a team had of winning a game from that gent, if he could help it.

One day the umpire got suspicious of the ball. He grabbed it and put it in his pocket. Then he took out his knife to cut it open. As soon as Charlie saw it was all up, he made a run at him. His team followed him, got around the poor ump and started to push him all over the field. Oh, they were a foxy bunch! In the scuffle Charlie got the "punk" out of the ump's pocket and put in a good ball. Then when the ump got away he cut open the ball—and found it O K!

But when the umpire got wise to Charlie's game at last, what could they do? Nothing. He'd get away with it and that's all there was to it. They had a good laugh and put Charlie down as an old fox. And so he was.

Charlie wasn't alone in his glory in those days. Old Buck Ewing was his equal any time. And the peculiar thing about both of them was that they both pulled the same stuff. Buck was managing Cincinnati at the time. I was umpiring in the National League and it was I who finally gummed his cards.

Buck used to hand out his "punks" from the bench, all the while looking as innocent as a pet billy goat. You'd never suspect him in the world. He was a wonder. His favorite pastime was reading the standing of the clubs of the Land League in the Irish World.

One day I took one of the "punks" out of his hands just as he was about to throw it on the ground. I saw that the seal was broken. "Nix on this stuff," I said, "give me a new ball."

Buck was indignant. "What d'you—ah! What d'you know?"

I told him I was onto his little game, and if he wanted me to tell someone about it, why, I'd be glad to do it. That killed Buck, and, as far as I know, he never threw another "punk" into the diamond.

There are all sorts of ways of giving the other team less than is coming to them, from getting their signs (which used to be a science with one club I could mention) to shining a mirror into the batter's eyes. I don't know that the latter mentioned trick has ever been pulled, so I suppose it isn't feasible. If it were it would have been pulled long before this. But as I have said, it's not what you do in baseball, but what you get away with.

Next Sunday Arlie Latham will spin a side-splitting yarn about eccentric Tom Parratt—"the real official league, double-stitch article in the way of bugs." He was a ball-player with the artistic temperament, and made life discordant for his fellows with his base-running up and down the scales of a cornet.

Now the Gold Fish Doctor

ABOUT the latest expert to appear in a world already reasonably well supplied with specialists of all sorts is a gold fish expert.

The new expert has worked it all out scientifically. To five goldfish add three polywogs, a half dozen snails and a carefully estimated amount of water plants and put the whole in five cubic feet of water.

The water plants supply the proper amount of oxygen, the snails prevent the formation of slime, and the polywogs absorb the impurities in the water. But one calamity can threaten this automatic housekeeping. Should the polywogs insist on becoming frogs drastic steps must be taken, for the expert formula has been secret. And incidentally one can acquire scientifically arranged goldfish tanks, made by two tiny Japanese gold gardeners, for the modest sum of \$150. That's why they're called goldfish, the expert explained.



ARLIE LATHAM.



"One day the umpire got suspicious of the ball."

SUNDAY MAGAZINE—ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH—AUGUST 15, 1915.

PAGE THIRTEEN.

Woman's Secrets Revealed by a Woman

posed to cruel mockery. A woman who tries late in life to make good her claim to existence is regarded with contempt.

To all us women comes a period in life when we believe we can conquer or deceive time. But we soon learn how unequal is the struggle. We all come to it in the end.

I do not fear old age; only the hard ascent to it has terrors for me. The day, the hour, when we realize something has gone from our lives; when the cry of our heart provokes laughter in others!

Somebody should found a vast and cheerful sisterhood for women between 40 and 50; a kind of refuge for the victims of the years of transition. For during that time women would be happier in voluntary exile, or at any rate entirely separated from the other sex.

Hitherto nobody has proclaimed this great truth: that as they grow older women become more and more women. Their femininity goes on ripening into the depths of winter.

It sometimes happens that a winter gale strips all the leaves from a tree in a single night. Why does not a woman grow old in body and soul in one swift, merciful moment?

MARRIAGE.

THE terrible part of home life is that two human beings—who differ as much as two human beings—always must do—compelled to adopt the same tastes, the same outlook. The home is built upon this incessant conflict. The struggle goes on in silence, but it is not the less bitter, even when concealed.

How often Richard and I gave way to each other with a consideration masking an annoyance that rankled more than a violent quarrel would have done!

Between the two sexes reign an ineradicable hostility. It is concealed because life has to be lived, because it is easier and more convenient to keep the back-ground; but it is always there. A woman who knows other women and understands them could easily prove physically, she is no longer herself.



"She left a note saying: 'Many thanks for your kindness, but you bore me.'"

Do men and women ever tell each other the truth? More often than not, I think, they deal in half-lies, hiding this, embroidering that fact.

There is no torture to equal that which a woman suffers when she loves her husband and is loved by him; it is easier and more convenient to keep the back-ground; but it is always there. A woman who knows other women and understands them could easily prove physically, she is no longer herself.

Continued from page 3.

RED NOSES.

A RED nose! It is the worst catastrophe which can befall a beautiful woman. I always suspected this was the reason why Adelaide Svartstrom took poison.

In English novels, with their insipid sweetness that always reminds me of the smell of frost-bitten potatoes, the heroine sometimes permits herself the luxury of being blind, lame or disfigured by smallpox. The hero adores her just the same. How false to life! My existence would have been very different if, 10 years ago, I had lost my long eyelashes, if my fingers had become deformed or my nose shown signs of redness.

DRESS.

IF I were rich I would dress for myself alone. Men neither notice nor understand anything about it.

Just as clothes exercise no influence on the majority of men, so their emotional life is not much affected by circumstances. With us women it is otherwise. We really are different women according to the dresses we wear. We assume a personality in accord with our costume.

LOYALTY.

WHEN did one woman ever betray another? This loyalty is not rooted in noble sentiment, but proceeds rather from the fear of betraying ourselves by betraying things that are the secret common property of all womanhood.

And yet, if a woman could be found willing to reveal her entire self! I have often thought of the possibility, and at the present moment I am not sure that she would not do our entire sex an infinite and eternal wrong.

Friendship between men is something honest and frank, from which consequently they withdraw without anger, mutual obligation or fear. Friendship between women is a kind of masonic oath; the breaking of it a mutual crime. When two women friends quarrel, they generally continue to carry deadly weapons against each other, which they are only restrained from using by mutual fear.

Gen. Foch — Perhaps France's "Man on Horseback"

FRANCE fears a "Man on Horseback." That is why Joffre is Generalissimo today. When the Government chose him as head of the army, it was not only because of his organizing ability and tenacity, but because they wanted a man who, in the event of war, could lead the armies of the republic to victory without danger of his becoming a dictator.

Joffre is above all believed to be a modest, retiring man of science, and there is nothing of the dashing hero about him. He is great in spite of militarism, not because of it. When he has won the war for the allies, he will go fishing, he says. Almost any other French General you could name would at least aspire to be President of France.

That is why you see so little about other French generals in print. But the other day, when King George conferred the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath on Joffre, the same high military distinction was given to Gen. Foch.

All the available information about Foch that had found its way into print was that his name was Ferdinand, that he had seen 46 years' service in the French army, and that he had been through two campaigns. During the present war he had repelled violent attacks made by the enemy against the French center, finally driving them back by a vigorous offensive movement. The Journal Official had praised his "remarkable skill

in maneuvering, his energy and his tenacity." Joffre had referred to him as the "greatest strategist in European history," and that was about all the information available.

Foch is the man who won the Battle of the Marne and who prevented the Germans from breaking through to Calais. He is in command of the armies of the North, and co-operates with Field Marshal French and King Albert in carrying out Joffre's plans from Spissos to the Sea.

General Foch was born on Oct. 2, 1851, and is just three months older than Joffre. Like his chief, he is a mountaineer and a southerner. This accounts for the fiery temperament, the swift, impetuous decisions of Foch; but he is a man of admirable self-control. In manner he is quiet and reserved, almost if not quite as taciturn as Joffre himself.

After 1870, when Foch fought as a sub-lieutenant of artillery, he was sent abroad and did good service in the Colonies. His first real promotion came in 1875, when he was made a Captain for distinguished services in the field. Then he was called back to France and made professor of military tactics at the War School.

Five years later he was back with his regiment as battery commander and then Colonel.

As soon as he reached the rank of Brigadier-General, Foch was sent back to the war office and given one of the most important and confidential posts in the French army. He became Director of the Ecole de Guerre, and

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Wartime Letters of a St. Louis Woman in Paris

where we paid 65 centimes (13 cents) a kilo we now pay 1 franc (20 cents). Vegetables and fruit have never been better and almost the same prices obtain as before the war.

So with few exceptions we are able to live as we have always done. The servant question is a very easy one to meet today. One woman whom I know, living in a small flat, was obliged to change her "bonne a tout faire," or maid of all work. She had more apply than she could interview, but the general price demanded was from 30 to 40 francs a month (\$6 to \$8), while a year ago she would have paid from 50 to 60 francs.

Now a maid filling that position in France must not

only be a good cook but must do the marketing and know how to economize; she must do the regular cleaning of the apartment, must wash and iron the smaller articles of the household, must brush the clothes and clean the shoes and wait upon the table. The law allows her one holiday a month, and for all this she is to be paid from \$6 to \$8 and glad to get it. Another mistress of a more pretentious manor kept four servants, but recently found she was obliged greatly to reduce her expenses. Three of the servants were told they must go, but to be turned out of a place just now is a serious thing, so the three dismissed ones asked permission to stay and work as usual, and asked only to be fed and housed.

This last week has been one of unusual activity in the aerial world, and the aeroplanes have been flying much lower than usual. It is often possible to see the number of the machine and the men in it. The inmates of the American Ambulance Hospital were greatly entertained one day this week by the feats of one of its former patients, an aviator, who was wounded and with them for several weeks. Now that he is well again he is back in the aviation service. Whenever he has the opportunity he flies over the hospital and drops notes to his friends. On his last visit he entertained us all by coming just over the building, and after circling above it for several minutes, looped the loop three times and flew away.

"How to Win at Tennis"

service. She serves hard, but she does not try to win points on the service by a terrific drive. She says: "No girl can serve hard enough to win a point from a good player and there is no use in exhausting one's self in a foolish attempt to knock the cover off the ball; it is better to place the service ball and be ready to win after the next stroke or two, when you have got your opponent out of position."

"I think it is best to stick to the hard, placing game and not to try plays that a girl cannot play. For instance, I do not know a single girl who can play the net game. There are many girls who try to rush to the net like the best men players, but I have always found that I can pass them almost at will. I only go to the net when I see a chance to win a point with one stroke. I find the best for a girl is back of the baseline, when she can cover the whole court. I play at or behind the baseline nearly all the time, and I always try to return

there so that I can command the whole court. Tennis is not just hitting the ball; it is a battle of strength and wits. No girl is quick and fast enough to "play net." "Really, it is senseless for any girl to think that she can play the man's game; she can play as hard as she likes, and still she will never be strong enough to do what the best men do. Personally, I think that style of game only keeps back development and wastes strength—like chasing after a ball which it is certain you cannot get. I believe in bettering the plays I can make and not attempting the plays or the styles which I can never master."

"My game is to play the ball hard and to study my opponent; if her backhand strokes are weak, I play on her backhand, and so on through the game, trying always to draw her out of position, that I may shoot the ball down the sideline or across court where she cannot get it. If I make her run for every ball, she is not going to return very strongly, and she is also going to tire before the match is

Continued from page 4.

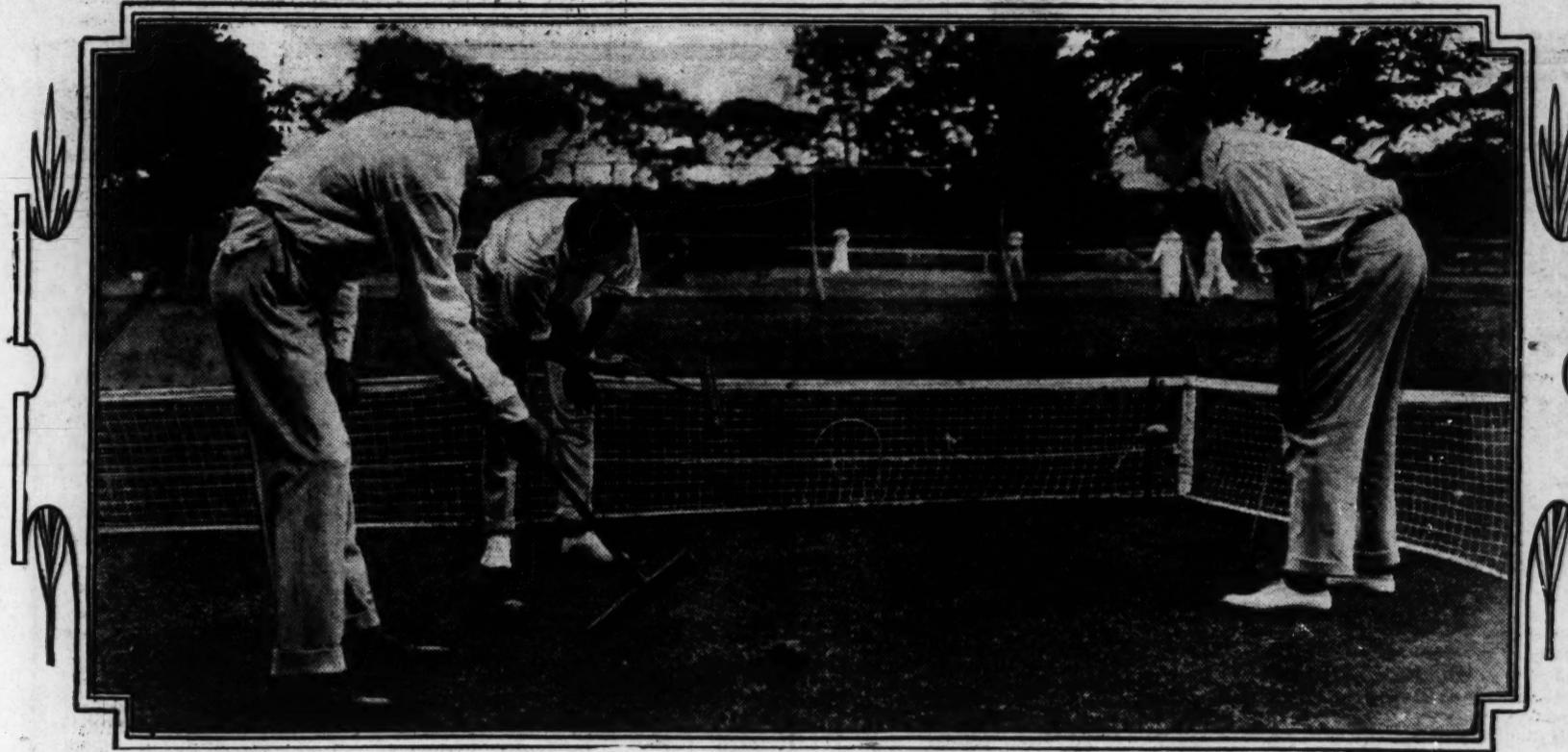
To FAT People FREE



SHOWING REDUCTION ABOUT 100 POUNDS. Miss Bjurstedt's appearance bears out her theories: she is tanned almost to a deep copper color and her hair is also burned by the sun, in which she spends most of her waking hours. She is an example of the kind of girl the outdoor life will produce. She is lithe and graceful and moves with such a symmetry of motion that one does not realize her remarkable strength and endurance.

WANTED IDEAS. Write for List of Inventions offered \$1,000,000 in prizes. Your books sent free. Letters answered. Victor A. Brown & Co., 728 9th, Washington, D. C.

A New Game for Your Backyard—BREVET!



—Photo by Davidson Studios

HOW THEY PLAY BREVET. Left to right—L. O. Gowan, Elwyn Randolph and Edward B. Smith Jr.

If you have nothing to do some bright afternoon, and are in doubt as to what game you wish to employ your time with—if you are a devotee of golf, tennis, croquet and basket ball, and are not sure which appeals to you most strongly—why, play them all. That is to say, play brevet, pronounced "brevay," a game which combines elements of all four, and which can be set up in any fairly roomy backyard.

This is the fashionable society game of the hour at Narragansett Pier, where many St. Louisans summer. Anyone passing the grounds of the Point Judith Country Club, half way between the Pier Village and Point Judith, on any of these summer afternoons, can see the members of the villa colony immersed in the fascinations of brevet. Otto L. Mersman of St. Louis is a director of the Point Judith Country Club.

Any number of persons from eight to 88 can play at the game, and although it may take one some time to master the rules (which are a bit intricate) there is no reason why one should not soon become an expert, if he be at all proficient at golf, croquet or tennis. Taylor H. Boggis conceived the plan of the new sport, and Philip S. Randolph of Philadelphia, who lives at Wildfield Farm, on Ocean Road, donated the game of brevet to the Point Judith Country Club.

The appurtenances for the game are nets, mallets and tennis balls. The nets are 16 inches high and 20 feet long and closely resemble tennis nets. The wooden supports for the nets are of white maple, and the metal fittings are galvanized. The mallets are similar to those used in croquet, except that they have rubber ends. What are called drivers are also used; they are of golf design, with vulcanized rubber faces, and weighted for easy strokes. So, having got these necessities, you can get ready to play the game yourself. Any level spot on your lawn or backyard will serve.

Two nets like those described above are set to form a right angle. From the ends of the nets two teeing lines are drawn to complete the square, at the open angle of which is the hole into which the ball must be putted for goal after the various drives.

The player stands near the hole and starts playing toward the net on his left, which bears the figures 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, to indicate the plays, while the other net is divided into 7, 8 and 9.

Starting from the first tee near the hole the ball is driven against the net, and bounces back to the putting green, whence it is driven into the hole. In front of 3, a wicket 12 inches high is placed at an angle of 45 degrees. The second play must be made through the wicket against the net so as to make the ball bounce back within the teeing line. The third drive is through a straight wicket and the ball must return through the wicket in front of 5. A croquet stake is placed and the ball driven around the stake against the net.

No. 6 and 7 have wickets as in 3 and 4; 8 has a hoop placed at the end of a rod, through which the ball must return to the putting green; and at 9 the ball must bounce from the net into a basket, which finishes the game. All other drives must finish the hole.

Brevet is subdivided into brevet, golf brevet and croquet brevet; and here are the rules according to which each of these games is to be played:

BREVET:

The ball is started in play for first hole from the tee marked No. 1. After the first stroke the ball must be played from the position in which it lies until it is holed. It is then placed in position for opening stroke for the next hole and so on.

In playing any hole except No. 1 the ball is placed for the opening stroke at any point desired on a line with the hole parallel to the net into which the ball is to be driven. The first player continues to play until he fails to score at least one point, and then gives place to the next player.

Combination of tennis, golf, croquet and basket ball all the rage at Narragansett Pier, where many St. Louisans summer—Ball is driven through wickets and around stakes, and is putted into a hole or bounced off net into a basket. :: ::

The player scores one point for each of the following strokes:

1. Each time the ball is holed.
2. When the ball strikes the net in playing No. 2 hole.
3. When the ball rebounds around the stake, jumps through ring into basket, or passes through any wicket; or when player's ball strikes opponent's ball.

when the ball strikes the net in playing No. 2 hole; when the ball rebounds around stake, jumps through ring into basket, or passes through any wicket; or when player's ball strikes opponent's ball.

The player who completes an entire round of the course first wins the game, when his ball jumps into the basket.

GOLF BREVET:

The object of golf brevet is to hole the ball in less strokes than your opponent. Ball is put in play for first hole from tee marked No. 1.

In honor play the least number of strokes for any one hole counts one point, and the lowest total of strokes for nine holes counts one point; and the player making the most points in the nine holes wins the game. Each point is called an honor.

Partners may play in foursome, adding points for each hole, lowest total winning the point (called "bird"). In individual or partner play the same total for any hole divides the hole, honor or "bird" and no point is given.

Bogie is the name given to an imaginary excellent score. An average of 22 points for nine holes is a good score.

Wear Yellow to Repel Mosquitoes.

WEAR yellow this summer and you will minimize mosquito bites, no matter how many of these insects are buzzing around. The mosquito hates yellow. On the other hand, if you wear dark blue, you may be sure that all the mosquitoes in the vicinity will swarm to you.

Prof. A. E. Shipley, F. R. S., of Cambridge University, England, who has been conducting experiments with mosquitoes and gnats in all countries infested with these pests, has found them extraordinarily susceptible to colors.

It has long been known that only the female mosquitoes sting human beings. Prof. Shipley has shown that the double-edged sword in the proboscis of the male is too weak to pierce human skin, whereas the females have developed this organ as an aid to the performance of their function as egg layers.

From a practical point of view, Prof. Shipley's observations of the response to color shown by female mosquitoes are of unique importance. He found this insect peculiarly sensitive to vibrations of color.

Following Prof. Shipley's experiments, Dr. Buchanan has made use of dark blue hangings on the walls of hospital wards in India. The result surpassed all expectations. The mosquitoes, upon entering the wards, immediately flocked to the dark hangings, leaving the patients free from their unwelcome attentions.

An Oriental explorer, who consulted Prof. Shipley before starting on a scientific expedition, lined his tents with dark blue. Even in the mosquito-infested regions of Africa the experiment proved quite successful. The mosquitoes settled on the blue lining of his tent, the explorer reported, and as he had taken the additional precaution of wearing khaki clothes, which color they particularly dislike, he enjoyed comparative peace.

In the most conclusive of Prof. Shipley's experiments, 17 boxes differently colored, were placed where they would attract mosquitoes. After a few hours the box colored navy blue was found covered with mosquitoes. On it were 108 mosquitoes, whereas the light yellow box had none at all. The next most attractive color to the mosquitoes was dark red, on which 94 insects had settled.

His reports on the other colors were as follows: Brown, 31; scarlet, 59; black, 49; gray, 31; olive green, 24; violet, 18; grass green, 17; blue, 14; pearl gray, 9; pale green, 4; pale blue, 3; ochre, 2; white, 2; orange, 1; and light yellow, none.

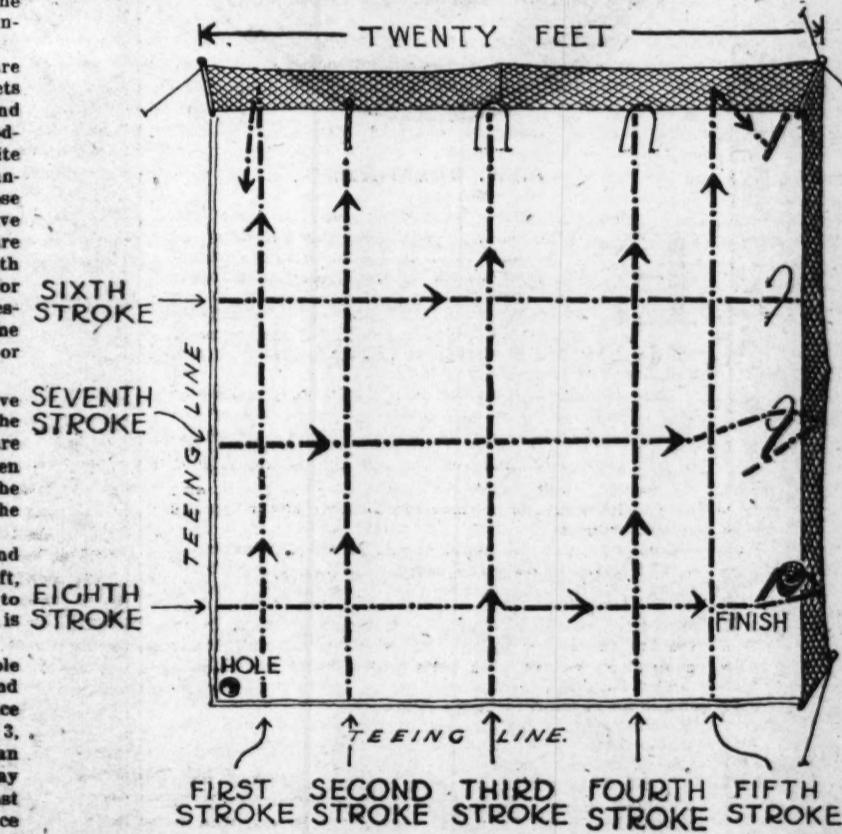


Diagram of the new sport, showing the various strokes of the course.

has scored at least one point by holed out, or in playing some of the hazards.

When a ball is holed out too soon it is placed at any spot within six inches of the hole, at the option of the player making the play. Should a player hit his opponent's ball when in for hole, it scores for the opponent.

The player who scores 25 or more points wins the game.

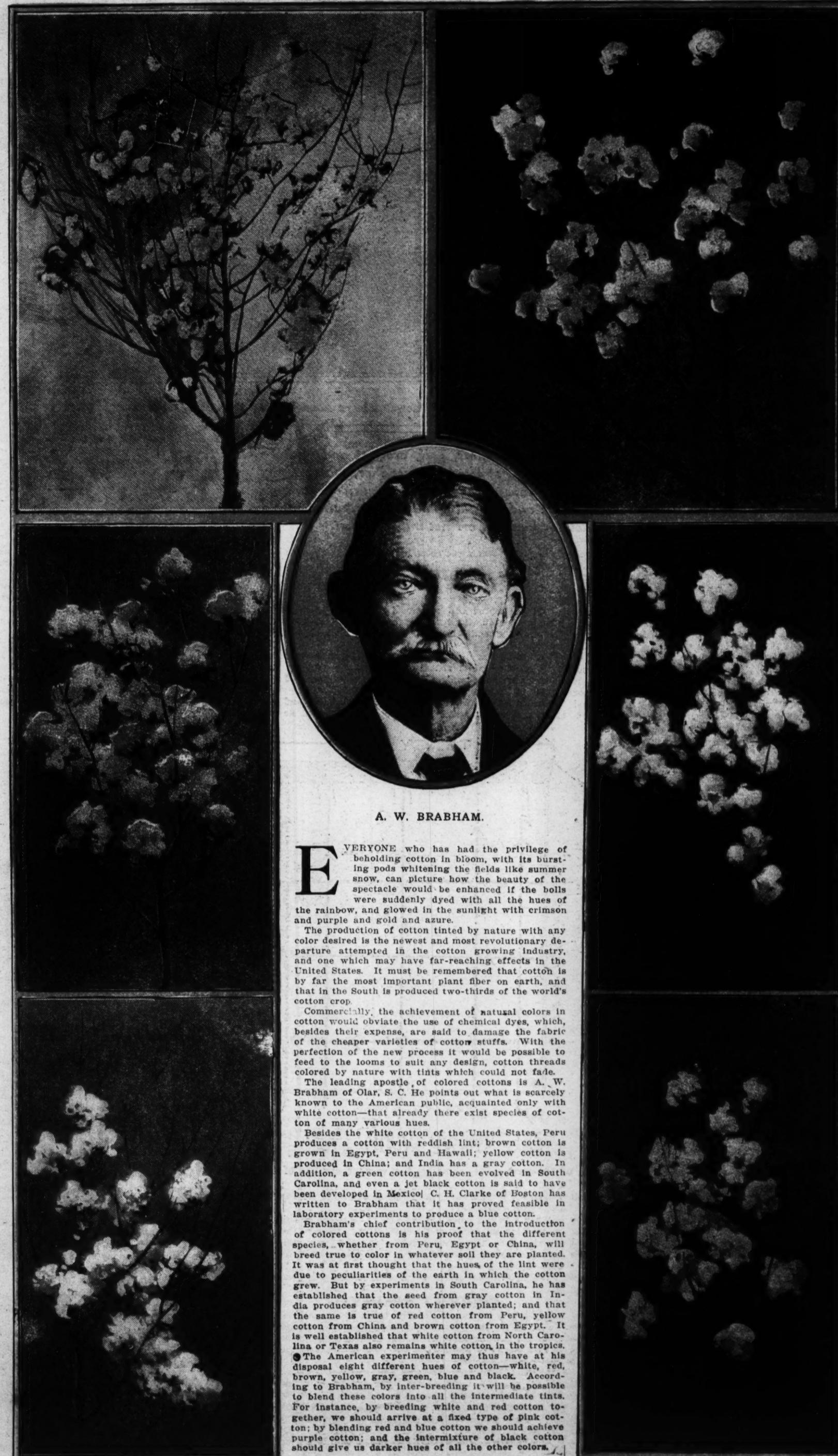
CROQUET BREVET:

The ball is put in play for first hole from the tee marked No. 1. After the first stroke the ball must be played from the position in which it lies until it is holed. It is then placed in position for opening stroke of the next hole, and so on.

In playing any hole excepting No. 1 the ball is placed for the opening stroke at any point desired on a line with the hole parallel to the net into which the ball is to be driven. The first player continues to play until he fails to score at least one point, and then gives place to the next player.

The player scores a point when the ball is holed.

Growing Cotton of Natural Colors



A. W. BRABHAM.

EVERYONE who has had the privilege of beholding cotton in bloom, with its bursting pods whitening the fields like summer snow, can picture how the beauty of the spectacle would be enhanced if the bolls were suddenly dyed with all the hues of the rainbow, and glowed in the sunlight with crimson and purple and gold and azure.

The production of cotton tinted by nature with any color desired is the newest and most revolutionary departure attempted in the cotton growing industry, and one which may have far-reaching effects in the United States. It must be remembered that cotton is by far the most important plant fiber on earth, and that in the South is produced two-thirds of the world's cotton.

Commercially, the achievement of natural colors in cotton would obviate the use of chemical dyes, which, besides their expense, are said to damage the fabric of the cheaper varieties of cotton stuffs. With the perfection of the new process it would be possible to feed to the looms to suit any design, cotton threads colored by nature with tints which could not fade.

The leading apostle of colored cottons is A. W. Brabham of Olar, S. C. He points out what is scarcely known to the American public, acquainted only with white cotton—that already there exist species of cotton of many various hues.

Besides the white cotton of the United States, Peru produces a cotton with reddish lint; brown cotton is grown in Egypt, Peru and Hawaii; yellow cotton is produced in China; and India has a gray cotton. In addition, a green cotton has been evolved in South Carolina, and even a jet black cotton is said to have been developed in Mexico. C. H. Clarke of Boston has written to Brabham that it has proved feasible in laboratory experiments to produce blue cotton.

Brabham's chief contribution to the introduction of colored cottons is his proof that the different species, whether from Peru, Egypt or China, will breed true to color in whatever soil they are planted. It was at first thought that the hues of the lint were due to peculiarities of the earth in which the cotton grew. But by experiments in South Carolina, he has established that the seed from gray cotton in India produces gray cotton wherever planted; and that the same is true of red cotton from Peru, yellow cotton from China and brown cotton from Egypt. It is well established that white cotton from North Carolina or Texas also remains white cotton in the tropics.

The American experimenter may thus have at his disposal eight different hues of cotton—white, red, brown, yellow, gray, green, blue and black. According to Brabham, by inter-breeding it will be possible to blend these colors into all the intermediate tints. For instance, by breeding white and red cotton together, we should arrive at a fixed type of pink cotton; by blending red and blue cotton we should achieve purple cotton; and the intermixture of black cotton should give us darker hues of all the other colors.



New ROTOGRAVURE
PICTURE SECTION

ST. LOUIS MO., SUNDAY, AUGUST 15, 1915.

PRINTED BY THE NEW
ROTOGRAVURE PROCESS



ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH .. ROTOGRAVURE



SINKING OF BRITISH BATTLESHIP "MAJESTIC," at the DARDANELLES, (MAY 27), SEEN FROM AN AEROPLANE.

This remarkable photograph of the sinking of the great warship was taken by an Allied airmen while flying at a height of several hundred feet. The Majestic, struck by a torpedo fired by a German submarine, may be seen lying keel upward,

shortly before she finally disappeared beneath the water with 297 men of her crew of 757.

A number of vessels of various kinds are seen in the vicinity.

◆ © 1915 BY THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. ◆

SUNDAY MORNING

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH NEW PICTURE SECTION

AUGUST 15, 1915.

DEAD AND WOUNDED AMID WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS AFTER A FIGHT FOR A TRENCH. ♦♦♦



Remarkable photograph, made by a British soldier, "somewhere in Flanders", just after his battalion had captured a German position.

GERMAN BRIDGE-BUILDERS IN NEW FLOATING DRESS.



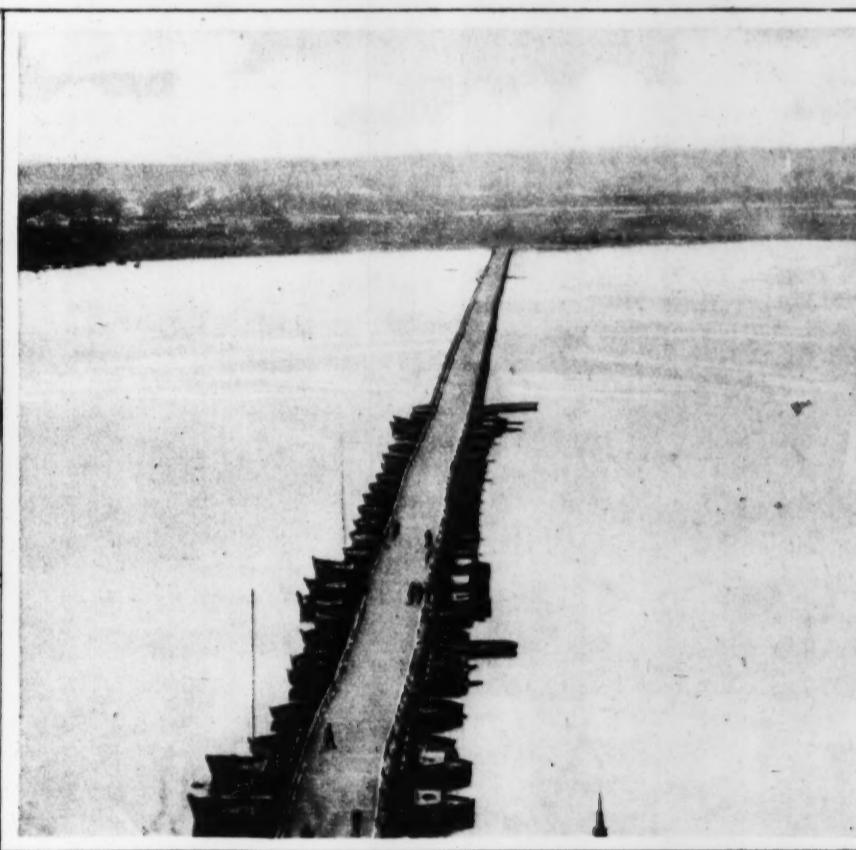
French hand-grenade throwers, protected by face masks against poison gas and by bullet-proof waistcoats and caps against bursting shrapnel fragments. — © BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD.



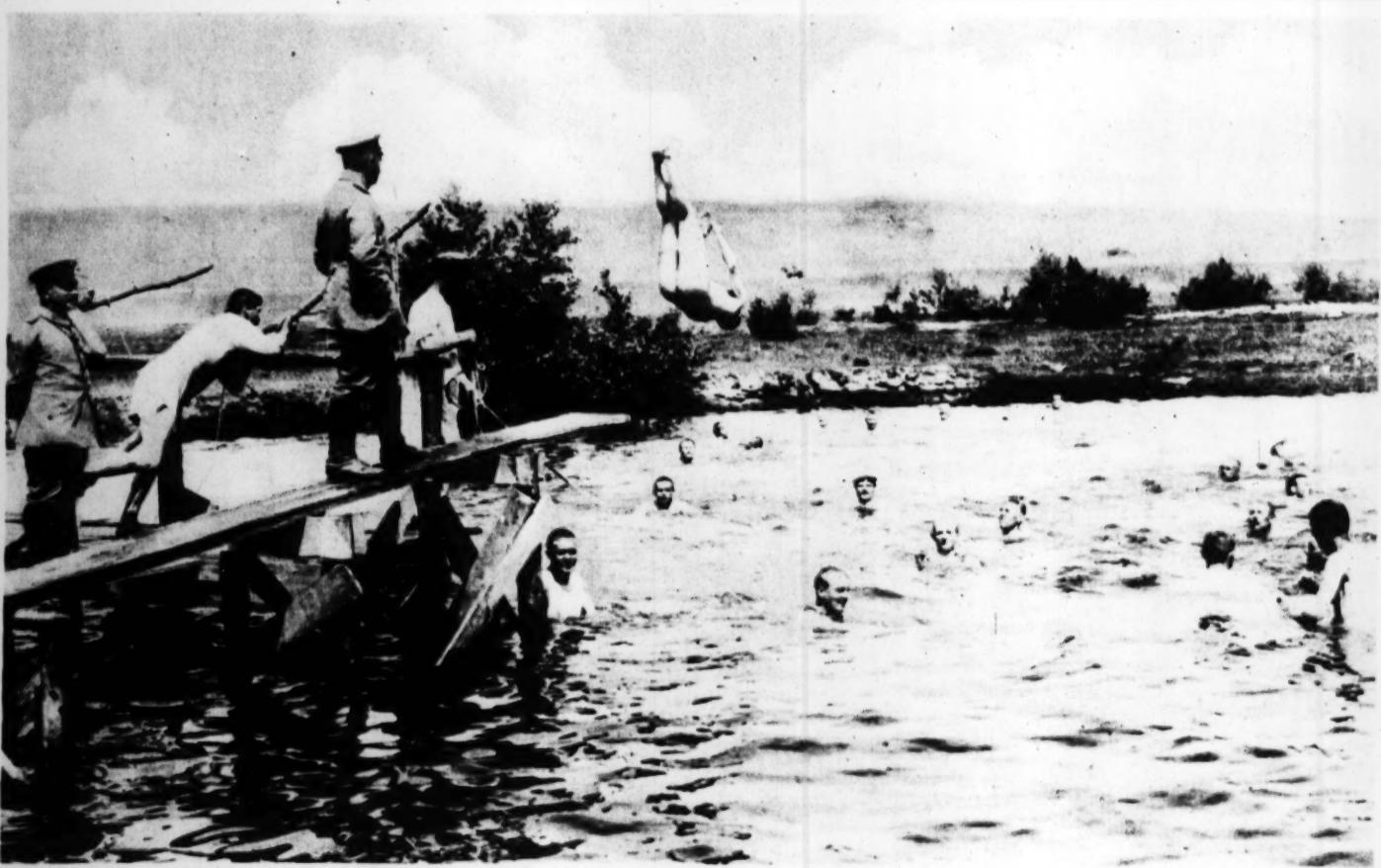
In these pneumatic rubber suits, they sit easily in the water as they work, propelling themselves with double-flanged oars.



Lieut. Marconi, inventor of wireless telegraphy, departing for the Italian front.



Great pontoon bridge across Vistula river in Poland, built by German troops.



— © BY INTERNATIONAL NEWS SERVICE — German soldiers swimming "somewhere in Poland."



General von Emmich, conqueror of Liege, now on the Russian front, at tea with his staff.

SUNDAY MORNING

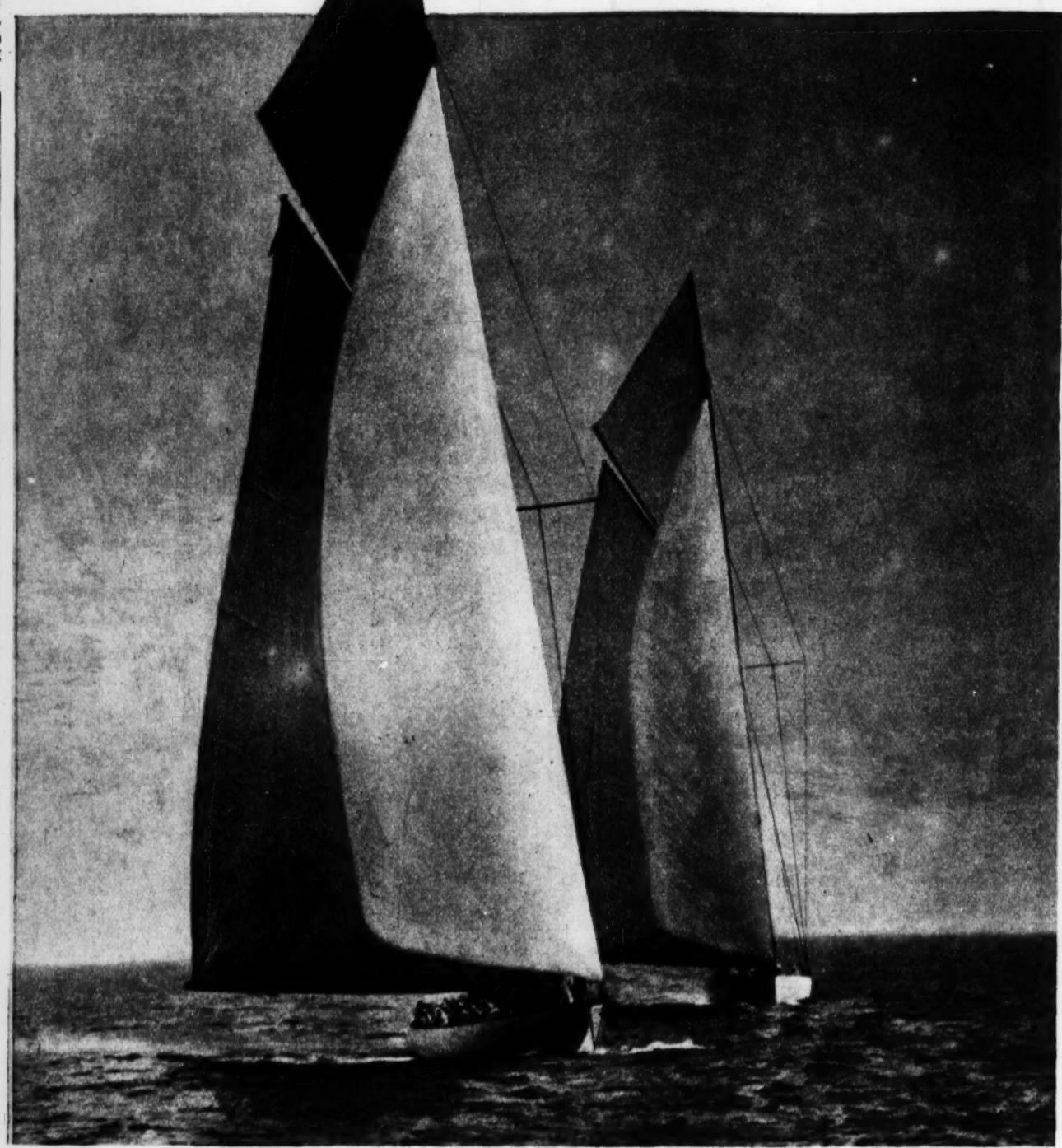
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH NEW PICTURE SECTION

AUGUST 15, 1915.

AMERICAN

CUP DEFENDERS IN EXCITING RACE.

IMMENSE THRONG HEARS BRYAN AT SAN FRANCISCO EXPOSITION.



The
"Vanitie" and
the "Resolute"
in one of their
elimination
contests.

A section of the crowd attracted by the Nebraska orator's Independence day speech.
FUNERAL OF THE VICTIMS OF THE ALLIED AEROPLANE RAID ON KARLSRUHE.

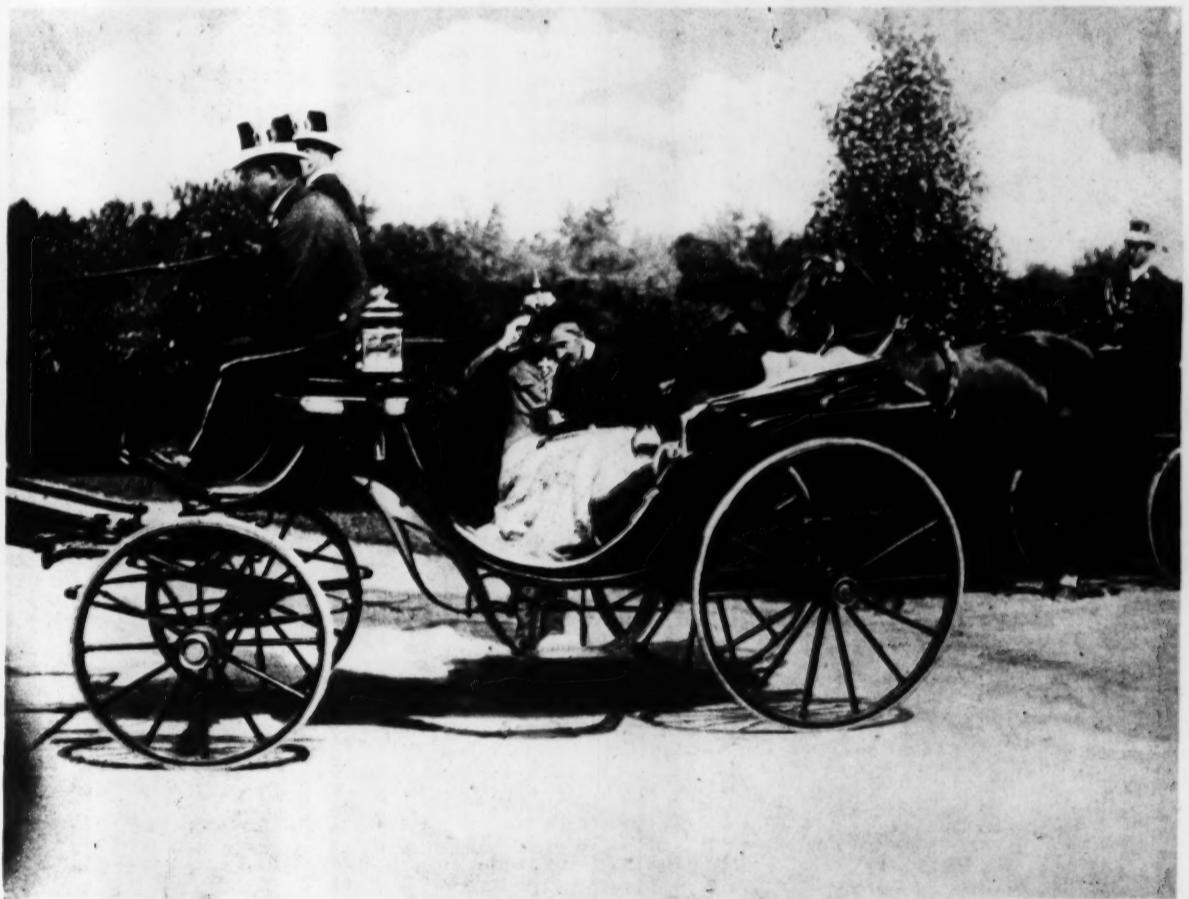


SUMMER
COMFORT
for the
TRAFFIC
COPS.

Fashion-
able
Newport
provides them
with sunshades and
raised wooden platforms.



A real
Princess
who is a
real beauty.
She is Yolanda,
eldest daughter
of the King of Italy.



The aged Grand Duchess of Baden and her daughter, the Queen of Sweden, in the
procession at the burial of the 20 civilians killed by the 31 bombs.



The Kaiser's sister, the Princess of Schaumburg-Lippe, visiting wounded soldiers at the war
hospital at Bonn.



A section of the crowd at the cemetery.

SUNDAY MORNING

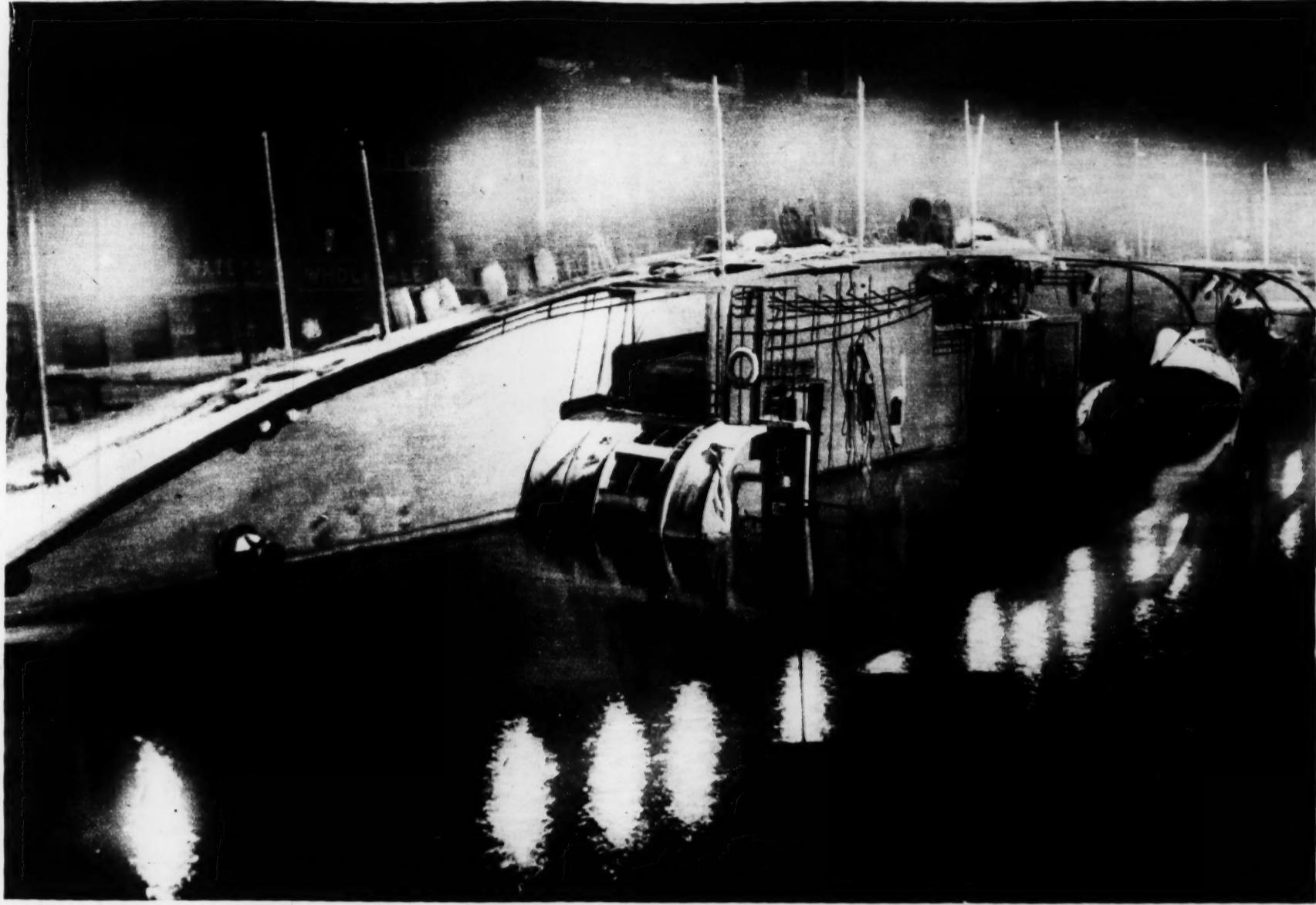
ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH NEW PICTURE SECTION

AUGUST 15, 1915.

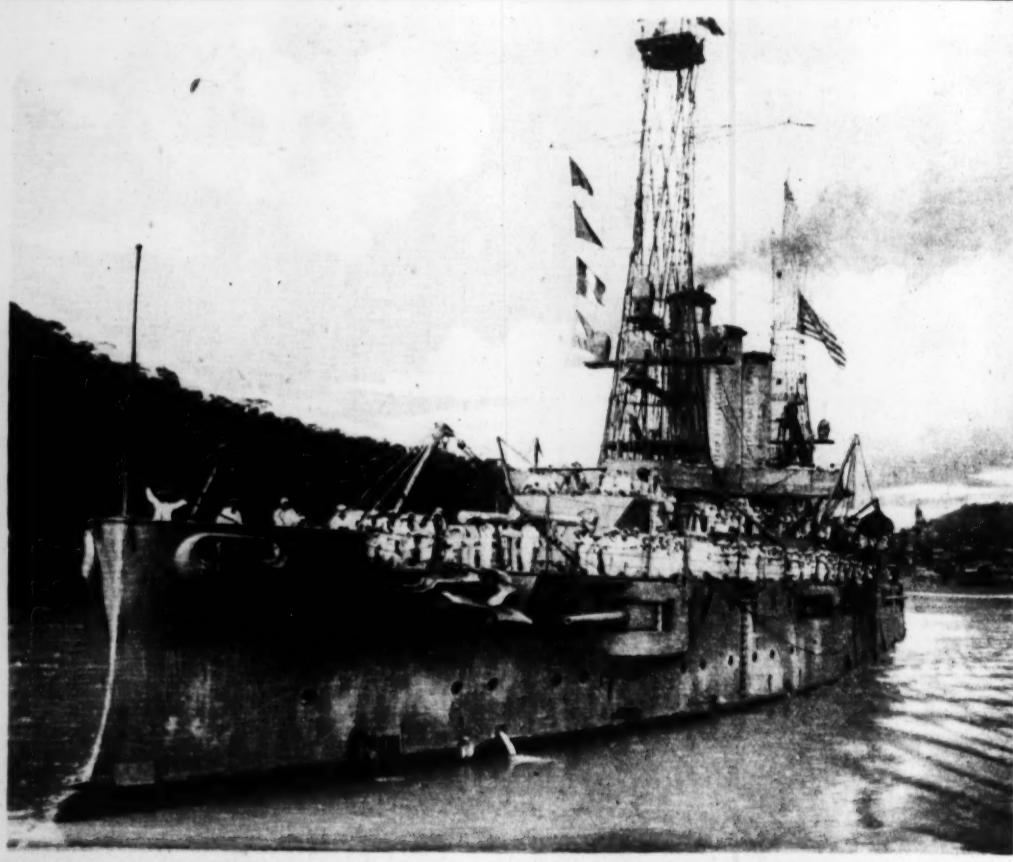
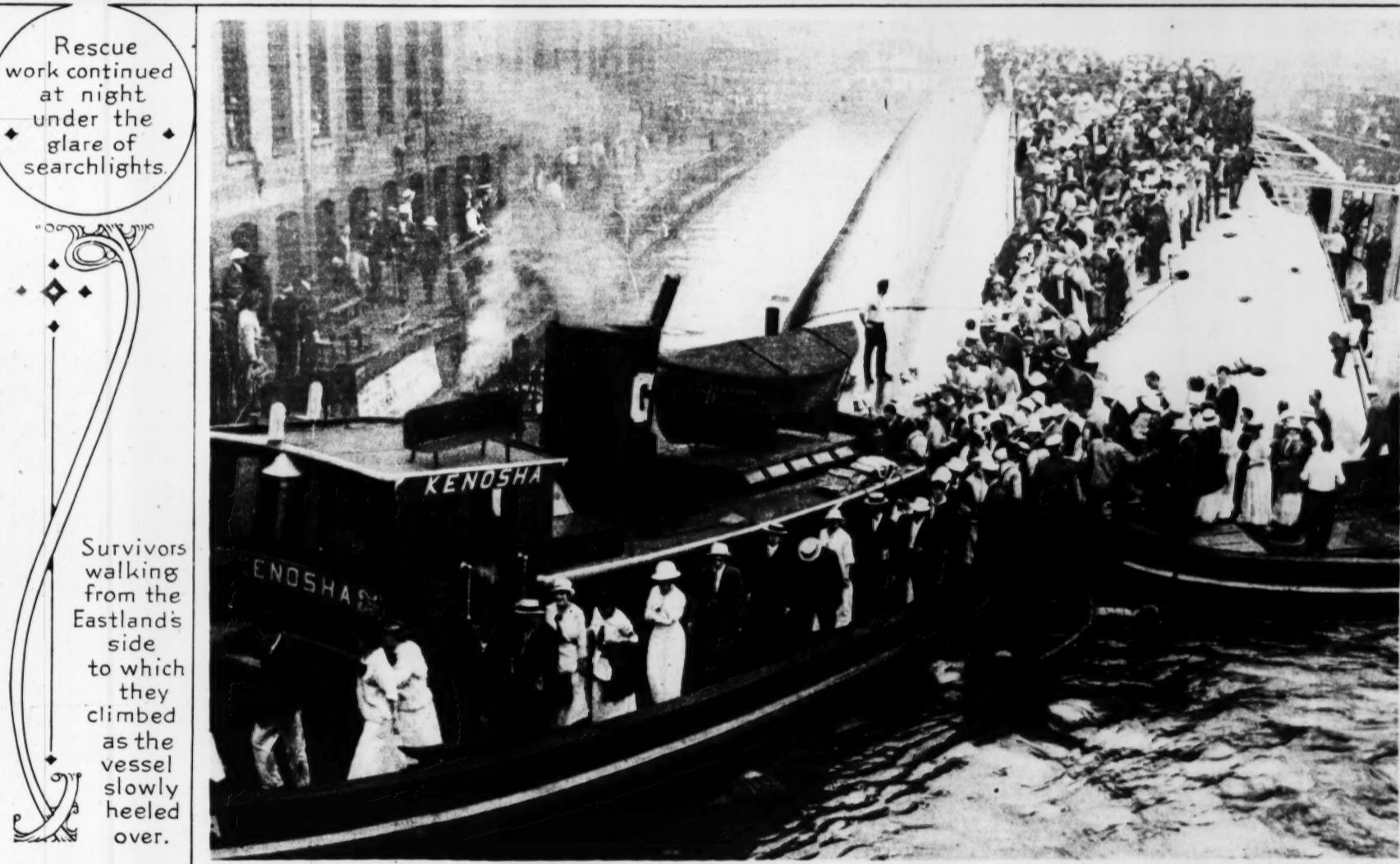
STRIKING SCENES ATTENDING THE RECOVERY of the OVERTURNED STEAMER EASTLAND'S DEAD.



Burning a hole with oxygen through the vessel's side to release the living and dead in the hold.



Divers bringing up victims.



©BAIN. FIRST BATTLESHIP TO GO THROUGH THE PANAMA CANAL. To the "Missouri," carrying Annapolis cadets to the San Francisco Fair, was accorded this honor.



Lieut.-Capt. von Muecke, the hero of the Emden, wearing the Iron Cross for his feat in leading the ship's landing party safely to Constantinople.



British heroes leaving the King's Palace in London after being decorated with the Victoria Cross by His Majesty. — ©SPORT & GENERAL.

FUNNY

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SIDE

SUNDAY
AUG 15
1915

Hans und Fritz---They're Up to Snuff

By R. Dirks

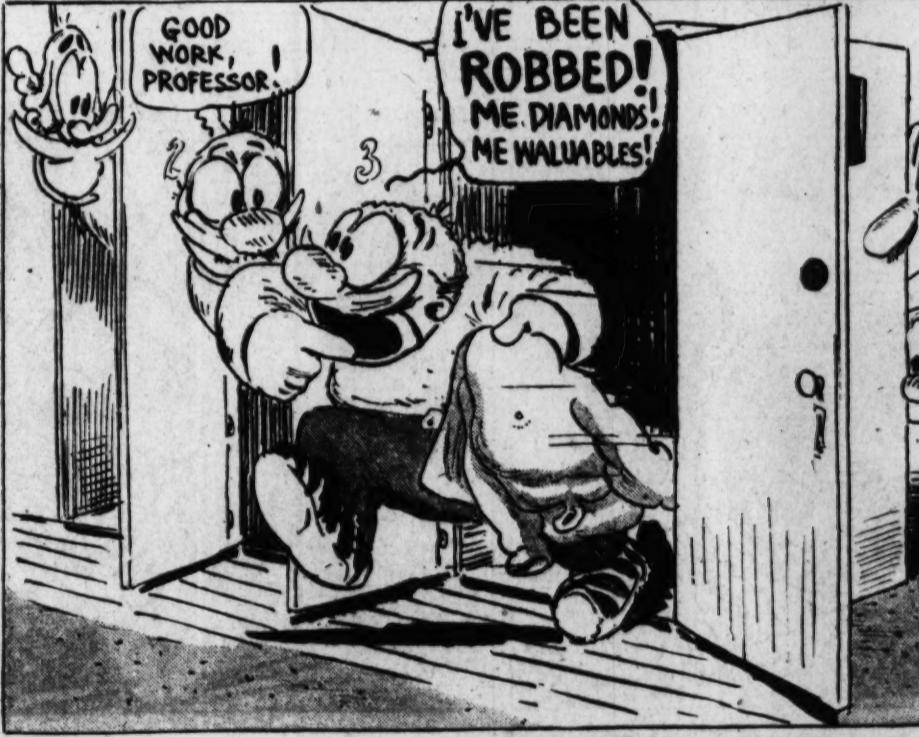
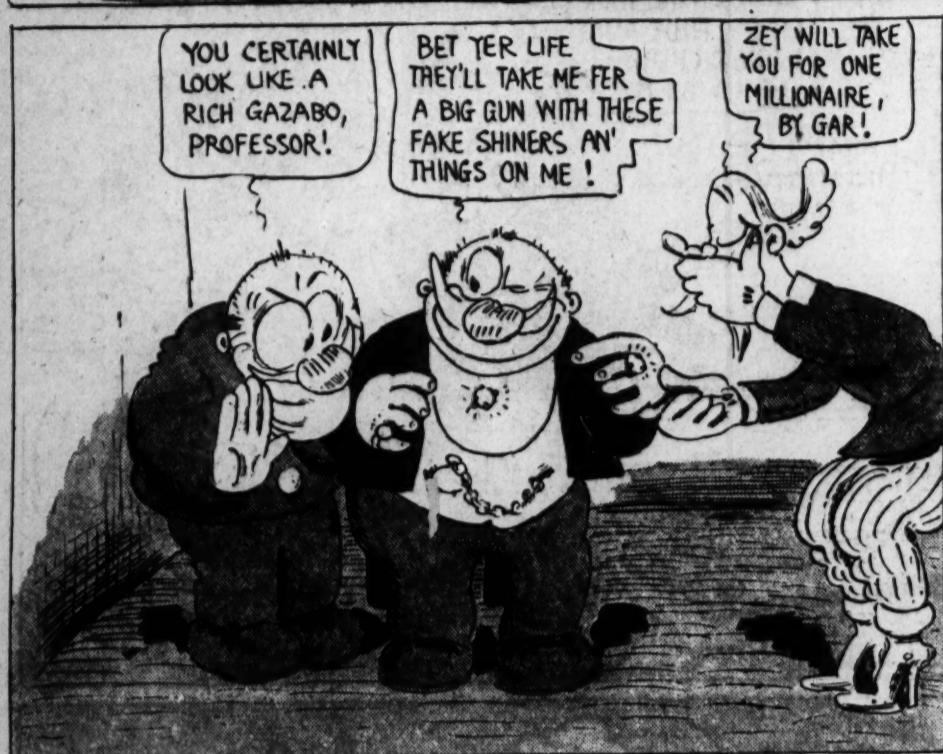
Originator of the
Katzenjammer Kids





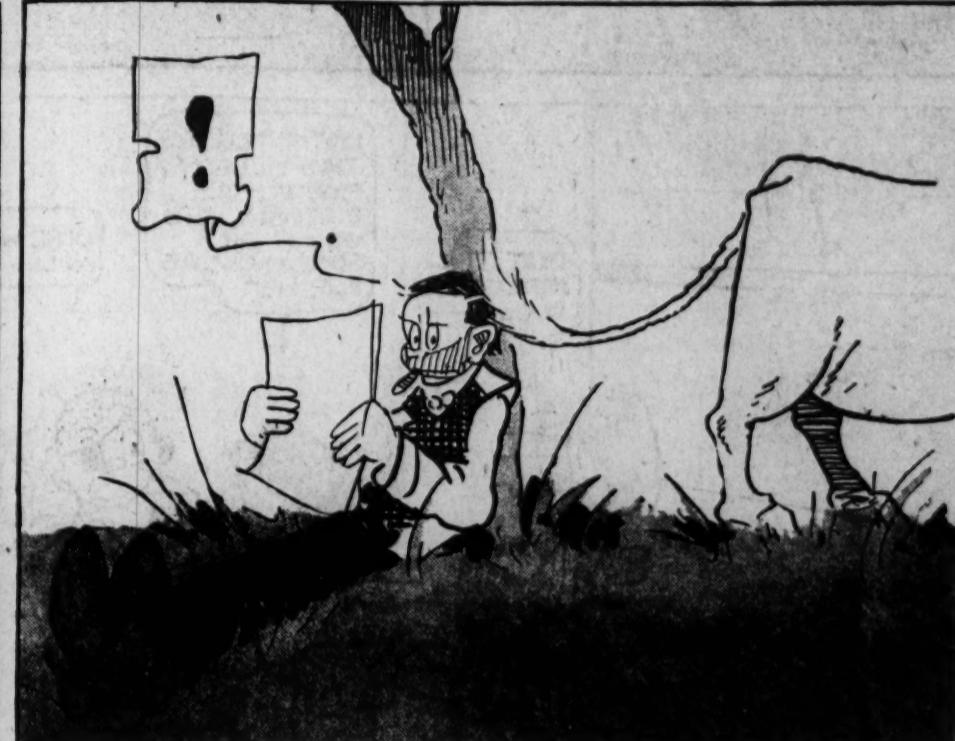
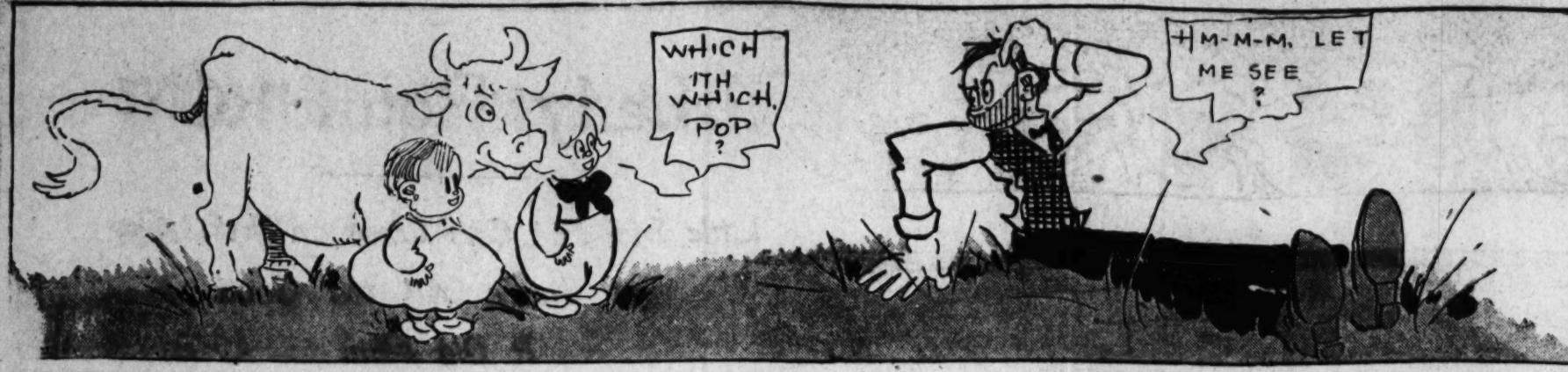
Hawkshaw the Detective

CHAPTER LXXVII.—In Which Our Hero Recovers the Lost Jewels, but Gets No Thanks From the Owner.



Nippy's Pop

Sammy Was Highly Insulted, but
He Will Probably Accept
the Apology.



Lady Bountiful

Little Bub Put One Over on the Gang,
but That's All the Good
It Did Him.

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